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Friday, September 10, 1965
Bhadra 19, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 10, 1965/Bhadra 19, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at ~~Eleven~~ Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार के लिये रेलवे सेवा आयोग

*539. + श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री न० प्र० यादव :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समिति में बिहार के संसद् सदस्य निरन्तर यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि बिहार से रेलवे में नौकरों के लिए आवेदन पत्र देने वाले उम्मीदवार के लिये पृथक रेल आयोग नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय पाटिल साहब ने कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में हम लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि बिहारके लिए एक अलग रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन होगा । पाटिल साहब इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह बिहार के लोगों के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं । हमारी पापुलेशन पांच करोड़ है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे बच्चों को कलकत्ता और इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि हमारे अपने सूबे में रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन नहीं है ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : आश्वासन तो नहीं दिया था , लेकिन यह कहा था कि चूंकि बिहार की पापुलेशन पांच करोड़ है—आनरेबल मेम्बर ने आज सुबह उस में दो लाख और बढ़ा दिया—,इस लिए हम बहुत सिम्पेथेटिकली उस को सोचेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस से हमें बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई, लेकिन में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सिम्पेथैटिकली के माने ये है कि ये काम एक–आध-दो महीने मे हो जायेगा या इस में ज्यादा समय लगेगा ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : समय वगैरह मैं नहीं दे सकता हूं । क्योंकि यह रेलवे बोर्ड के सामने जाने वाली बात है, लेकिन जहां तक मिनिस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर बहुत ही सिम्पेथैटिकली विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मिनिस्टिर साहब ने जो आश्वासन दिया है, उस के लिए उनको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं

हूं कि बिहार में एन० ई०, एस० ई०, इ० आर०, एन० एफ० और एन० आर०, जो ये पांच रेलवेज दौड़ती हैं, वे दूसरी रेलवेज की तुलना में कितना माल ढोती हैं, उनकी कितनी आमदनी है और उनके कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह काम जल्द से जल्द कब करने का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आप ये बातें गप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स में कहिए ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि बिहार में अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा आठवीं क्लास से शुरु होती है, जब कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में यह शुरु से दी जाती है और चूंकि एग्जामिनेशन अंग्रेजी में होता है, इस लिए बिहार के उम्मीदवारों को उस एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने में दिक्कत होती है । जब बिहार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि हिन्दी में शिक्षा दी जाये और यदि बिहार में रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन स्थापित करने में अभी देर हो, तो क्या बिहार के एग्जामिनीज को ऐसी सुविधा दी जायेगी कि उन को कोई हानि न हो ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : जो असल सवाल है, वह सहानुभूतिपूर्वक देखा जायगा ।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, what I wanted to know was whether any facilities will be given to them at other Railway Public Service Commissions such as the one at Salcutta?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पहले पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ले लें और उस को ले कर आगे बात करें ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि वहां पर हिन्दी में पढ़ाई होती है, इस लिए जब तक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन नहीं बनता है, क्या तब तक के लिए वहां उम्मीदवारों को कुछ सुविधा दी जायेगी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : मैथिली में एग्जामिनेशन हो ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अगर यह हो जायगा, तो शायद पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में बिलम्ब होगा । इस लिए उस पर ज्यादा निर्भर रहना चाहिए ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जिन कारणों से, जिन आधारों पर, जिन परिस्थितियों में अन्य जगहों में रेलवे सेवा आयोगों की स्थापना हुई हैं, वे सब बिहार में मौजूद हैं, यदि हां, तो सरकार तथा रेलवे मंत्रालय के सामने ऐसी कौन सी कठिनाई है, जिस के कारण इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने में बिलम्ब हो रहा है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : कोई कठिनाई नहीं है । इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: While thanking the Railway Minister for his announcement for considering this question very sympathetically, may I know whether this question of setting up a Service Commission somewhere in Bihar will be finalised by the next session of Parliament?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के दो प्रबलतम मिनिस्टर यहां बैठते हैं, जो इतनी क्षमता के हैं कि उन के सामने कोई ठहरता नहीं है, तो यह काम उन्हें क्यों न सौंपा जाये, बजाये इस के कि स्टेट का खर्च बढ़े क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट के पास रुपये की कमी है और जंग के लिए रुपये की जरुरत है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन ।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question. Now each one will start asking about his zone.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the charge against the Assamese is that they are insular, they do not want to function on an all-India plane. But whenever they want to function on an all-India plane they are not given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I have not that intention, I can assure him.

Japanese Steel Products

*540. + Shri K. S. Pandey: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri Bagri: Shri P. K. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 990 on the 3rd April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Japanese Steel Industry to earmark a portion of the foreign exchange earnings on export of Iron ore to Japan for the purchase of Japanese Steel has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). When a delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation led by its Chairman visited Japan in May/June, 1965 for negotiating export contracts for Indian iron ore, certain broad understandings were reached for the import of steel material from that country. Details will be negotiated from contract to contract.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know how much foreign exchange we are earning by exporting iron ore and how much foreign exchange is involved in importing steel from Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Japan is concerned, barring the Kiruburu contract on which there is no import of steel to be stipulated, the new contracts will be worth about Rs. 27 crores and import of about Rs. 5 crores worth of steel.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know what grade of iron ore we are exporting to Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All grades from 62.60 to 65.65 and even lower blue dust and Goan ore.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the Japanese Nissan Manufacturing Company has recently agreed to sign an export contract for sending jeeps and motor vehicles to India in the near future under a knockdown system?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This, Sir, would not arise from this question; it is a different one.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: But it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: When she knows it, why should she enquire?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister of Commerce said that we are importing steel from Japan in lieu of export of iron ore. Apart from steel, I would like to know whether there are any other products that we can import from Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would like to dispel one impression that is there in the minds of hon. Members. There is no "in lieu" business. We want to purchase something and they want to buy something from us. It is more like a friendly approach [illegible] tions. We are getting so many things from Japan like machineries, fertilisers, chemicals, pesticides and others. The House may detach the two items of import and export.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जब हम आ[illegible] की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत का ध्यान रखते हुए उस को अपने देश से जापान को निर्यात करते हैं, तो जापान से जो इस्पात हमारे देश में भेजा जा रहा है, क्या जापान

सरकार ने इस्पात की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत को देख हुए उस में कुछ रियायत की है या वह इस्पात अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत पर ही भेजा जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज्यादातर जापानी स्टील अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्राइस पर आता है, लेकिन कई दफा जापानी स्टील का प्राइस प्रेजेन्ट कन्वन्शन से कम होती है ।

बिजली से चलने वाले रेलवे इंजनों का आयात

*541. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री मं० र० कुरुप :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1965-66 में बिजली से चलने वाले रेलवे इंजनों का आयात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन देशों से और किन शर्तों पर आयात किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। 17-4-1965 को मीटर लाइन के ए० सी० बिजली के 2 रेल इंजनों का आर्डर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जापान । इस खरीद का खर्च जापान द्वारा दिये गये चौथे येन ऋण (Fourth Yen Credit) से किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) 107,035, 80 येन + 94,444 रुपये, जो कुल मिलाकर 15,10 264 रुपये के बराबर होते ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या और इंजन लेने का मुआहिदा भी किसी मुल्क से किया जा रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कुल मिला कर 20 मीटर गेज के बिजली वाले इंजन यहां से खरीदे जायेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : सिर्फ जापान से ही खरीदे जायेंगे या और मुल्कों से भी ये खरीदे जायेंगे ? अगर और मुल्कों से भी लिये जा रहे हैं तो क्या जापान और अन्य मुल्कों के मूल्य में कोई अन्तर है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चूंकि वहां से येन क्रेडिट मिला था इसलिए वहां से ले रहे हैं । और मुल्कों से भी ब्राड गेज और कुछ मीटर गेज के भी लिये जाते हैं । यहां बनाने की बात भी है और चितरंजन में ये बनाये जाते हैं ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : हमारी बिजली के लोकोमोटिव्ज की कुल आवश्यकता कितनी है और देश में हमारे पास कितने उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं । जो निर्मित हो रहे हैं हमारे इंजन बनाने के कारखाने में उसको देखते हुए कब तक हम इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह अनुमान था कि 223 इंजन हम चाहेंगे और 138 चितरंजन में बने । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में वे कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ जायेंगे । उस बढ़ी हुई तादाद को हम लोग ज्यादातर यहां चितरंजन में बनायेंगे । वहां तीन करोड़ 72 इंजन तैयार होंगे ब्रड गेज के लेकिन मीटर गेज के नहीं । इसलिए वे बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं ।

श्री शिवनारायण : जर्मनी इस काम में बड़ा एक्सपर्ट है । क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उससे भी कोई कारेसपोंडेंस की है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कारेसपोंडेंस की बात नहीं आती है । लेकिन जर्मनी से भी इंजन मंगाने की बात तय हुई है और कुछ आए भी हैं और आगे भी आयेंगे ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the Chittaranjan works

where electric locomotives are manufactured are turning out DC or AC engines; or, are we only turning out AC engines now?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Previously DC engines were being manufactured; but now the use is going to be mostly of AC engines and so Chittaranjan is going to produce AC engines.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विदेशों से जो इंजन मंगाते हैं और जो हमारे यहां बनते हैं उनमें क्वालिटी में क्या अन्तर है, उनकी योग्यता क्या है, क्या विशेषता है ? साथ ही साथ उनके दामों में कितना फर्क है ?

डा० राव सुभग सिंह : योग्यता में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है क्योंकि उनके ही आधार पर यहां चित्तरंजन में बनाने का कार्य शुरू हुआ है और इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि यहां के बने हुए इंजन योग्यता में किसी दूसरे देश में बने हुए इंजनों से कम न रहें । कीमत करीब करीब बराबर होती है क्योंकि यहां सामान बाहर से मंगा कर बनाये जाते हैं । इसलिए कीमत में भी विशेषअन्तर नहीं है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : देखने में कौनसा सुन्दर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह देखने वाले की आंख पर मुनहसिर है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, you have become a poet today.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Ministry of Railways has made any estimate of the number of electric locomotives that will be required to be imported in order to cope with the different electrification projects that are to be taken up in the Fourth Plan?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir; that question I replied to earlier. We had to import 85 broad gauge electric engines during this year. They will be delivered. They are being imported according to plan. As I said, the Third Plan estimate was to have about. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the estimate for the Fourth Plan?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As you know, Sir, the Fourth Plan is under preparation.

श्री मधु लिमये : विभिन्न औद्योगिक देशों में जहां बिजली के इंजन बनाये जाते हैं उन में क्या लागत और क्या दाम ? क्या इसका कोई तौलनिक अध्ययन रेल मंत्रालय ने किया है क्योंकि आयात की नीति तय करते समय इसका उपयोग हो सकता है ?

डा० राव सुभग सिंह : असल में इसके सम्बन्ध में नीति तय करने की बात इसलिये उतनी दूर तक नहीं आती है क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्कों में जो उनका मूल्य है वह मूल्य देना ही पड़ता है । अगर हम अपने यहां नहीं बना पाते हैं तो उनकी जो प्रचलित कीमत हैं, वे उन को देनी ही पड़ती हैं । जहां एक वर्ष पहले 9 लाख 9 हजार कीमत की यहां वह आज बढ़ गई है और 9 लाख 94 हजार हो गई है । इस सब चीज को देखते हुए यहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मैनुफैक्चर करने का काम किया जा रहा है और इसकी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि विभिन्न औद्योगिक देशों में जहां रेल इंजन बनाये जाते हैं उनके कामों का कोई तौलनिक अध्ययन किया है क्योंकि किस देश से आयात करें, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know whether a certain amount which was suggested by the Railway Ministry to be allotted in the Fourth Plan in order to produce more electric locomotives, was cut down by the planners.

Shri S. K. Patil: That cut is in respect of all Ministries, not only the Railway Ministry.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know to what extent the introduction of electric locomotives in place of steam locomotives will affect the coal industry?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to our study, the steam locomotives will continue to be used by the Railways until the Fifth Plan definitely, and may be until the Sixth or the Seventh Plan. But gradually, electric and diesel engines will take the place of steam locomotives. To that extent, the coal industry might be affected. But as our traffic is going to be heavier day by day, the use of different kinds of engines will increase and the number of steam locomotives that is in use at present will be virtually the same by the end of the Fourth Plan and may be by the end of the Fifth Plan also.

Rioting incident in Parcel Express Train near Gorakhpur

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*542. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three passengers of the Parcel Express were dragged and killed by the rioters on the 16th May, 1965 at a point between Domingarh and Gorakhpur stations; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Two passengers were killed under such circumstances.

(b) A case has been registered U/Ss 148/302 IPC at Government Railway Police station, Gorakhpur, which is under investigation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the amount of loss sustained by the damage and looting of the Railway property?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, there was no loss to the Railway property. They snatched away the passengers' property as the train was standing near the signal in between Gorakhpur and Domingarh.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any compensation has been given to the families of those persons persons who were killed?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The entire matter is under investigation. The police investigation is going on.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब ये लोग घसीटे जा रहे थे और उन के प्राण लिये जा रहे थे उस वक्त आर० पी० एफ० कहां थी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है आर० पी० एफ० को ला एंड आर्डर मेंटेन करने का अधिकार नहीं है । यह घटना दो स्टेशनों के बीच में आउटर सिगनल के अलग, चेन पुल करके और गाड़ी खड़ी कर के घटी । वहां उन लोगों ने डिब्बे में जा कर उनको घसीटा और बाहर ले गये । बाद में पुलिस आई और केस भी बाद में रजिस्टर हुआ ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या स्टेशन अधिकारियों को इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं था कि गयटर्स ऐसी दुर्घटना उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि घटना स्थल पर पुलिस पहले से नहीं आई और रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने भी उन की सहायता नहीं की ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा मैंने बतलाया यह गाड़ी दो स्टेशनों के बीच में थी और गोरखपुर के अधिकारियों को इस बात की इतला जरूर होगी । इसी से उन्होंने तत्परता के साथ 97 आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया उस के तुरन्त बाद । लेकिन वहां पर चूंकि डमेन्टैलिटी हो गई थी इस लिये वह घटना घट गई ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Has it been ascertained that the real motive for these killings and loot was other than that of monetary gain? Was there any other cause also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There was no question of monetary gain involved in that. The incident had taken place elsewhere in the city and that was of a different nature. Since this is under inquiry, I do not want to disclose what information I have.

श्री गुलशन : रेलवे की घटनायें होती हैं वह या तो रेलवे स्टेशन पर होती हैं या रेलवे स्टेशनों के दर्म्यान में होती हैं । भविष्य में ऐसी घटनायें न घटें इस के लिये रेलवे ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ऐसी घटनायें हर जगह नहीं होतीं । और यह घटना भी जितने दिनों से हम लोग हैं उसने ढंग की पहली है । रेलवे में भी ला एंड आर्डर की देखभाल करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों का है और जो रेलवे पुलिस है वह भी राज्य सरकार के मातहत काम करती है । लेकिन इस के बाद हम लोगों ने यह कर दिया है कि जिन जगहों में कोई आशंका होती है या गड़बड़ी का सन्देह होता है वहां रेलवे पुलिस के साथ साथ आर० पी० एफ० का स्टाफ भी चले और काफी जबर्दस्त पैट्रोलिंग की जाये । इस तरह से इन घटनाओं को नियंत्रित किया जाता है ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : जबलपुर से जो गाड़ी कटनी हो कर भोपाल बीना जाती है, सागर कटनी बिलासपुर या सागर बीना, सभी पर लोग चेन खींच कर गाड़ी खड़ी करते हैं और इधर उधर लोग उतर जाते हैं । बहुत से जेब कतरे वगैरह भी उन में उतरते हैं । इस की रोक थाम के लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाने का बन्दोबस्त है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की राय में जो मुनासिब कदम होगा उस को उठाने का यत्न किया जायेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि डे इन एंड डे आउट सिस्टेमैटिक तौर पर जो चेन खींच कर के गाड़ी रोकी जाती है इस के लिये कोई स्पेशल स्टेप लेने का गवर्नमेंट का विचार क्या है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस की रोक थाम करने के लिये जरूरी तो है कि नियमों में परिवर्तन किया जाये लेकिन इस के ऊपर कार्य करना बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है क्योंकि चेन पुलिंग रोकने के लिये हम यही कर सकते है कि चैन को निकाल लें, लेकिन कभी कभी इस का दुःखदायी परिणाम भी हो सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक्सप्रेस और पैसेन्जर गाड़ियों में अक्सर बैठने की जगह के लिये यात्रियों में झगड़ा होता है । इस तरह का झगड़ा न हुआ करे क्या इसके लिये सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठाना चाहती है । इस झगड़े को बचाने के लिए अगर कंडक्टर आता है तो लोग उस से भी झगड़ा करते है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैंने श्रीमती महोदराबाई राय को ऐसा सवाल करने की इजाजत दे दी तो श्री कछवाय को भी उस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

Raw Material Depots

*543. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raw materials depot

for the benefit of small industrialists has been set up by Government in Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether similar depots are being opened in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, their number and the places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A Raw Materials Depot for the benefit of small scale industrial units is being set up in Delhi by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, at the request of the Delhi Administration. The following items of raw materials, imported as well as indigenous, will be handled by the Depot:—

(i) Copper
(ii) Zinc
(iii) Lead
(iv) Steel
(v) Aluminium wire rods
(vi) Tin
(vii) Chilean Nitrate
(viii) Caustic Soda
(ix) Iron and steel items.

Imported materials to be purchased from the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and indigenous materials procured from the indigenous producers are proposed to be distributed to small scale industries on the basis of the quota certificates issued by the Director of Industries, Delhi. The material will generally be stored in the Depot and released to the small scale units against quota certificates.

(c) and (d). Raw material depots have been established in the various States by the State Governments concerned.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the decision to set up these raw material banks makes a substantial change in the industrial policy to intensify production in the existing units instead of licensing new ones?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is no question of policy involved. As a matter of fact, the industries in the small sector were experiencing some difficulty in regard to raw material. Practically all the State Governments have made such preparations of their own. For Delhi, on the request of the Delhi Administration, this is done by the National Small Industries Corporation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: From the statement I find that the depots have been established in various States. May I know whether all the States have opened these and if not, what are the States which have not done so?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: All the States excepting Nagaland have opened the depots. Delhi, of course, is going to have one. For Goa, Daman and Diu, a proposal is under consideration. There is none for Manipur.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether Patna is also included for this purpose?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Patna is included in Bihar.

Shri Warior: May I know whether all the State Government depots are receiving from the STC all those materials, both imported and indigenous, which are rare and which are needed by the small-scale industries?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): There is no question purely of the STC. These depots get scarce raw materials and such other things from whatever sources they can get them; they can also get them against import licences that are issued.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that it has been stated that:

> "The following items of raw materials, imported as well as indigenous, will be handled by the depots."

This sentence is in the future tense. May I know what is happening in the present tense?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: At present it is being done by the Director of Industries of the Delhi State.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government are aware that of late, the States have been complaining that controlled as well as non-controlled items of engineering raw materials have not been available to them particularly for the small-scale industries, and if so, whether when these depots are opened, those raw materials will be made available to them?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that the small industries have experienced shortage of raw materials, both imported as well as other scarce indigenous materials. These depots are not meant to augment the supply because that is limited by our foreign exchange position generally. They are only intended to provide facilities to get them in time and also to distribute whatever is possible properly.

कलकत्ता में सर्कुलर रेलवे

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*544. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्रीमती रेणुका राय :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
डा० रानेन सेन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता में वृत्ताकार रेलवे के निर्माण की योजना को जो सरकार के विचाराधीन थी, क्रियान्वित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कलकत्ता में वृत्ताकार रेलवे कब से चालू हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज): (क) से (ग). सर्कुलर रेलवे बनाने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है । कलकत्ता महानगरी की परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं और उन के हल की जांच करने के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त कर रहा है । यही समिति बाद में, बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास, शहरों के संबंध में इसी प्रकार की जांच करेगी । यह समिति अन्य बातों के साथ साथ कलकत्ता शहर में यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सर्कुलर रेलवे बनाने या ट्रान्सपोर्ट के अन्य आल्टरनेटिव साधनों की आवश्यकता, व्यावहारिकता और वित्तीय पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कुछ समय पहले इस लोक सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बतलाया था कि कलकत्ते में सर्कुलर रेलवे या अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं

कि मंत्री महोदय का यह उत्तर कि फैसला नहीं किया गया उस उत्तर से कहां तक संगति रखता है ।

श्री शामनाथ : पिछली बार यह कहा गया था कि इस तमाम मामले पर विचार हो रहा है । उस के बाद प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने ये फैसला किया कि एक स्टडी टीम मुकर्रर की जाये और कलकत्ते में जो ट्रांस्पोर्ट प्राब्लेम हैं वह उन की जांच करे, और दूसरे जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन की ट्रांस्पोर्ट समस्याओं की भी जांच करे । जब उस की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी उस के बाद रेलवे के लिये फैसला करना मुमकिन होगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस प्रश्न को प्लैनिंग कमिशन के सम्मुख रखने के समय क्या कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन से और पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से राय मांगी गई थी यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

श्री शामनाथ : पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की यह सिफारिश थी कि कोई न कोई कमेटी वगैरह मुकर्रर कर के उस से जांच कराई जाये । इसलिये प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने गौरन यह फैसला किया कि एक स्टडी टीम मुकर्रर की जाये और वह इस सवाल के तमाम पहलुओं की जांच कर के अपनी सिफारिश पेश करे ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this committee that will be appointed will go into the details about the circular and underground railways in all the cities?

Shri Sham Nath: This study team will first examine the transport problem as far as it relates to Calcutta, and it will go into the various aspects of the same. After that, it will take up the problem as far as the other three cities are concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question it had been stated that the main hurdle in having the circular or underground railway was finance and the question whether it would be a paying thing. May I know whether this aspect of the problem has been referred or is being referred to the Plannig Commission or there are other problems which are being referred to them?

Shri Sham Nath: Of course, there was that hurdle in regard to finance for this proposal, but the study team after going into the whole question will submit its recommendations, and after these recommendations are received, a decision will be taken.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the committee would go into only one of the aspects that was first suggested or whether other aspects also will be considered by it.

Shri Sham Nath: It will go into all the aspects and then submit its recommendations

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I remind the hon. Minister that on 14th July, he is reported in the press as having stated in Calcutta that:

> "The circular railway has to come. Otherwise, the problem of traffic congestion in this city cannot be tackled effectively. This might be outside the Plan expenditure, but the money needed for the project has to be found."

If he has been quoted correctly in the press, may I know the reason for the subsequent going back on that statement and consigning the whole thing again to a committee which is to tour not only Calcutta but other cities also and thus delaying the matter further?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I think the quotation is substantially correct. But it does not mean that there is immediate commitment, for the simple reason that it is a problem which has got to be investigated. It is a tripartite problem: the West Bengal Government comes in,

the Calcutta Corporation comes in and the Government of India comes in. It is not primarily the responsibility of the Railways alone. Possibly the Railways will have their part so far as the construction etc. is concerned, because it is the Railways' business.

So far as all these aspects, namely, capital cost, what will be the running cost, whether there will be loss and if so how to meet it, whether this is the only way-out or there are other ways of easing the transport problem, namely, having an underground railway etc.—all these are there.

So far as other cities are concerned, it is not because this committee has been asked to do that but because after this is done in Calcutta—this is perhaps the gravest and acutest problem now—if necessary, and if other cities also want it, the same committee would do it because by that time it would have acquired sufficient experience to go into all these problems.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On a point of order. In his reply, he said that the quotation is substantially correct. In that he had said that the circular railway has to come. Therefore, how does the question arise about whether this was the only thing possible, whether there are no alternative ways of tackling the problem?

Mr. Speaker: He said the committee may also consider all that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But here he has said that it has to come.

Shri S. K. Patil: The quotation was correct. It has to come, and I repeat it. But in addition to that, there might be others because for easing the transport problem, the circular railway is not the only means.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that it is the profit motive which has weighed with Government for giving precedence to the profit aspect over public necessity? If so, in that context, may I know if Government is satisfied that all government undertakings make profit? If they do not, why has this to be emphasised in this case, namely, the profit aspect vis-a-vis a circular railway for Calcutta?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not a question of profit. Every concern has to be self-paying, it is not profit alone that matters.

Shri Hem Barua: He says it should be self-paying . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Because there are other projects which are not paying projects in the public sector, therefore, he says let this also be added, though it may not be paying.

Shri Hem Barua: He has given precedence to profit over public necessity. A circular railway for Calcutta is a public necessity. But he says that it must be self-paying or something like that. I wish to know whether Government would give precedence to the self-paying aspect of the problem over the people's necessity in Calcutta.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not understand how this question arises. Even if there is going to be any loss, one has to consider how to meet it, who will meet it and so on. What is wrong about it—I do not understand.

Shri Hem Barua: You accept the losses then.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कलकत्ते में सरकुलर रेलवे के साथ अंडर ग्राउंड रेलवे की बात भी सोची जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दोनों के खर्चे के अन्तर का अनुमान लगाया गया है? और अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे में खर्चा ज्यादा भी हो तो उसके बनाने से ऊपर वाली जमीन तो बचेगी, इसलिए क्या सरकार अंडर ग्राउंड रेलवे की योजना पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक सोच रही है ?

श्री ज्ञानमाथ : इसीलिए तो स्टडी टीम मुकर्रर की गयी है कि वह बताए कि ओवर हैड रेलवे अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे या सरकुलर रेलवे में ज्यादा खर्च होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि जब इतना बड़ा रेलवे बोर्ड है और इतनी बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री है तो यह कमेटी क्यों बनाई गयी है? यह कमेटी तो अपना भत्ता बनाती रहेगी और मसले को पीछे धकेलती रहेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप सरकुलर रेलवे नहीं दे रहे हैं तब तक के लिये उन लाखों लोगों की सवारी के लिए क्या इन्तिजाम कर रहे हैं जिनको उस के लिये घंटों इन्तिजार करना पड़ता है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : रेलवे बोर्ड है, मिनिस्ट्री है, और यह पार्लियामेंट उस से भी बड़ी है। फिर भी ये टैक-निकल चीजें तो किसी न किसी को देखनी पड़ती हैं।

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order. The Deputy Minister is giving a reply which is contradictory to the reply of the Minister. So, let them say which is correct. We are not able to understand. The House is being misled.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The transport of Calcutta has been under investigation for a pretty long time, and several studies and investigations have been made previously too. May I know how the terms of reference of this committee will differ from those of the committees appointed earlier?

Shri Sham Nath: Those committees did not go into the transport problem taking into account the feasibility of undertaking other systems. So, this committee has been appointed with the sole purpose of suggesting whether overhead or circular or underground railway would be better.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Who are the members of this study team and how long will it take for them to submit their report? Is there any time limit laid down?

Shri Sham Nath: The members of this study team have not yet been appointed.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You said they had been appointed.

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir, I did not say that.

Mr. Speaker: At least the impression had been created that the study team had been appointed.

Shri S. K. Patil: The responsibility is that of the Planning Commission because they have undertaken to do it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The second part of the question was whether there was any time limit fixed.

Shri S. K. Patil: In the very nature of things, there cannot be a time-limit to such a thing, because it is an intricate problem, and we must not hustle them.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम नेपाल के बारडर से आते हैं। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तब से हम से कहा जा रहा है कि हम को गोरखपुर, सहजनवां, महदावल, बांसी होते हुए गोंडा के लिए एक लाइन दी जाएगी, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं दी गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चौथी योजना में हम को यह लाइन देने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या जो कलकत्ते जैसे और बड़े नगर हैं उन में भी सरकार इस प्रकार की रेलवे देने पर विचार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : इसका जवाब आया है।

Export of Textiles and Handicrafts to U.S.A.

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*545. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri R. S. Pandey:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-man team of

the New York State Commerce Department visited India recently and stated that the U.S. market for Indian textiles and handicrafts had not been fully and adequately exploited;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A two-man team of the New York State Commerce Department visited India in May, 1965 to acquaint some of the Ministers and officials of the Government of India with the working of the Division of International Commerce of New York State. In the course of their talks, they said that there were excellent opportunities in the U.S.A. for Indian fabrics, brassware and antiques, provided the goods are stylised and merchandised to suit the requirements of the American market.

2. Every effort is being made to increase the sale of Indian handicrafts in the U.S. markets. The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India has been made responsible for developing our trade in handloom goods in non-traditional markets like the U.S.A. The Corporation has established an office in New York. It has launched an intensive publicity programme to promote the sale of handicrafts and "Bleeding Madras" fabrics in the United States.

3. All possible efforts are being made to increase our sales of textiles also. The U.S. Government has imposed restraints on the import of certain categories of cotton textiles from India; but constant efforts are being made to persuade the U.S. Government to relax the restraints. An Indian Textile Delegation recently visited the United States for talks with the U.S. officials on the Indo-U.S. Textile Agreement. As a result, the U.S. Government has agreed to give India ten per cent additional inter-category flexibility in respect of some of the categories under restraint. Special efforts are also being made to increase the exports of categories which are not under restraint.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट को कई दफा पढ़ा लेकिन यह पता नहीं चला कि इन लोगों के आने से हमारा कितना निर्यात बढ़ा है और हम अपने लिए कितना अधिक फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त कर सके हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : स्टेटमेंट में सारी बातें दी हुई हैं । जहां तक निर्यात का सवाल है पिछले तीन साढ़े तीन साल में हमारी सारी निर्यात 147 करोड़ से 185 करोड़ इस साल में हो गयी है यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स के साथ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस में खादी ग्रामोद्योग का कितना सहयोग है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बड़ा सहयोग है, लेकिन जिस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा है वह खादी ग्रामोद्योग में नहीं आता है, वह हैंडीक्राफ्ट में आता है । सिल्क फैबरिक में आता है और हैंडलूम में आता है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : न्यूयार्क में मैंने अपने प्रतिष्ठान में देखा कि यहां के कपड़ों को विशेष रूप से छपे हुए पापलिन आदि को और हथकरघे के कपड़े को वहां ज्यादा पसन्द किया जाता है और वह प्रसिद्ध है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां अधिक शो रूम स्थापित किए जाएंगे ताकि वहां ये चीजें बिक सकें और हम को अधिक फारिन एक्सचेंज मिल सके ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As has been mentioned in the main answer, we have opened a trade centre called "Sona, the Gold". It is only 3½ months since we have opened this centre in New York, and it has already canvassed business of more than Rs. 2 crores in handloom, handicrafts and silk fabrics.

Shri Basappa: In view of the fact that bleeding Madras is in great demand in America may I know if sales have increased after the establishment of the office in New York and if so to what extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Last year we exported Rs. 6 crores worth and this year it has already gone to Rs. 3 crores. It is likely to exceed the last year's figure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They say they are going to specialise in the export of Indian fabrics and brassware antiques. May I know how they are going to collect these antiques and how they are going to give incentives to brass-smiths and to the fabric makers so that they can produce the right kind of thing which are to be used in the U.S. market?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The handicrafts and handloom export Corporation is an expert body. They go round and study things; they know what is required in the various centres. They have made such arrangements so that they can get the necessary things from the collecting centres. They are exporting quite well. The export of handicrafts alone is to the tune of Rs. 3 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know what the Minister means by antiques. Are they taking out all our antiques?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The antiquities are governed by the Antiquities Act of India. Under the Ministry of Education there is a board which looks after that and declares that certain antiquities will be allowed to be exported which are either surplus or of which there are many replicas available in India. What the hon. Member says is quite fully appreciated by our Ministry and we do not try to export any antiquities which are rare and which depict historical tendencies of our country.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the India Stall in the New York World Fair has contributed in any way towards the export promotion of Indian textiles and handicrafts and if so to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the U.S. market, unfortunately the position is that they have got what is called long-term textile agreement under which there is a quota restriction placed by the United States Government against the entry of textiles from many countries of he world including India, Pakistan, Japan and Hong Kong; we are restrained to the extent of 37·5 million yards and we are now negotiating a new agreement to liberalise, if not scrap, it.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question was how far the India stall contributed to the promotion of our exports of textiles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If there is quota restriction on our country how can we exceed it?

Shri Warior: Apart from bleeding Madras what other handloom stuff has gained better sales in New York according to the sales in the newly opened market depot?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Bed sheets, pillow cases, etc. from U.P. and Punjab.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On what categories of textiles are these restrictions imposed and what is the measure of success obtained so far or expected to be obtained in either scrapping or relaxing this restraint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have made our views thoroughly known to the U.S. Government and they fully appreciate the need for foreign exchange for the under-developed countries. We hope that the long-term textile agreement which has the restraining clause will be altogether removed or at least liberalised. I cannot anticipate what will be the outcome of it. We are doing at the highest possible level.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the categories restricted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The categories are many; if the hon. Member is interested in those details, I will give them; they are long cloth, popil, etc. It is not necessary to go into that now.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि न्यूयार्क स्टेट कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट ने दो सदस्यों की एक टीम भारत-भ्रमण के लिए भेजी और इस बात के लिये अपनी व्यग्रता बताई कि वे भारतीय सूती वस्त्रों का वहां पर आयात करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वहीं पर यह भी बताया गया है कि अमरीकी सरकार ने बहुत वर्षों से भारतीय सूती वस्त्रों की कुछ किस्मों पर रोक लगा रखी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में उस से जो बातचीत कर रहे हैं, वह किस स्थिति पर है, इस रोक लगाने का क्या कारण है और इस के कब तक हटाए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न को देखें, तो उन को मालूम होगा कि यह टीम कोई मिल-मेड काटन टैक्सटाइल के लिए नहीं आई थी । हैंडमेड प्रोडक्ट्स, हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स, हैंडलूम के लिए कोई रेस्ट्रेंट नहीं है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the recent rising tempo of exports in textiles and of handicrafts in the third Plan and the impending fourth Plan, may I know what steps are afoot to ensure its continuity including the getting of all the contracts especially with the U.S.A. revised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member had done us the honour of being a member of the committee on exports of handicrafts for their development in the fourth Five Year Plan. That report is under the consideration of the Ministry of Social Security which looks after the handicrafts and our Ministry helps them to export those products. I hope those recommendations will be implemented as early as possible.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether there are any accumulations of handloom goods in Madras?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In respect of "bleeding Madras," there are no accumulations at all.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that our handicrafts are being popularised in the United States of America, may I know whether any financial help is being given in respect of such of those handicraft industries which are popular, for example, the handicraft industry in Hyderabad, and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That question may perhaps be put to the Minister of Social Security, but I can say that considerable assistance is being given both by the States and the Central Government for the production and development of handicrafts.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सदन-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उस में बताया गया है

> "As a result, the U.S. Government has agreed to give India ten per cent additional inter-category flexibility in respect of some of the categories under restraint."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये कौन कौन सी कैटेगरीज हैं और क्या सरकार इस रेस्ट्रैंट को हटाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a long list; I have already mentioned some of them. If the hon. Member is interested, I can pass on those categories to him.

श्री क० मा० तिवारी : चूंकि छोटी छोटी पार्टियां यहां से हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स को एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं, इस लिये वे उन के स्टैंडर्ड और क्वालिटी को मेनटेन नहीं कर सकती हैं और उन के स्टैंडर्ड और क्वालिटी अच्छे नहीं रहते हैं । इस कारण भी यू० एस० ए० में हमारा मार्केट खराब रहता है । तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात को सोच रही है कि कोई ऐसा आर्गनाइजेशन बनाया जाये, जिस से हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स के स्टैंडर्ड और क्वालिटी को मेनटेन किया जा सके और सब को एक जगह पूल किया जा सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: माननीय सदस्य का सवाल सही है । एक बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि छोटे छोटे घरों में जो हमारा माल बनता है, उस को कैसे स्टैंडर्डाइज किया जाये । फिर भी हम कोशिश करते हैं कि प्री-शिपिंग इंस्पेक्शन और क्वालिटी कंट्रोल जितना हो सके, उतना किया जाये । उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां की सरकार ने पिछले चार सालों से 'क्यू' मार्क की स्कीम लागू की है, जो काफ़ी सफलता के साथ चल रही है । पंजाब में भी "क्यू" मार्क चलने वाला है, जिस के अनुसार सारे हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स पर इंस्पेक्शन करने के बाद "क्यू" मार्क लगाया जायेगा । हम बहुत से और स्टेप्स भी ले रहे हैं, ताकि यह इम्प्रूवमेंट होती रहे ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मद्रास के अतिरिक्त य० पी० और पंजाब से हैंडलूम के कपड़े अमरीका को जाते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किन भागों के कपड़े वहां पसन्द किये जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हम हर एक जिले और गांव में जायेंगे, तो बहुत मुश्किल होगी ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: हर एक गांव और जिले का नाम कैसे बताया जा सकता है । सारी दुनिया जानती है कि कहां से हैंडलूम के कपड़े बाहर भेजे जाते हैं । माननीय सदस्य की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी भी उस में शामिल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपने स्थान के बारे में पूछें ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आजम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भऊ ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: वे जगह है बनारस, मुरादाबाद, लखनऊ, गाजीपुर, अलीगढ़ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय आजमगढ़ का नाम भी बता दें ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: आजमगढ़ भी है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : बड़ी मुश्किल से यह नाम निकलवा पाये हैं ।

Pig Iron Plant near Rourkela

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*546. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Heda:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an

Industrial Birla Concern, M/s. India Ferrom-managnese Manufacturing Co. Ltd., negotiated with the U.S. Government for setting up a 300,000 ton pig iron plant near Rourkela;

(b) if so, whether this plant will be in the public or private sector;

(c) whether the Government of India have approved the deal proposed by the concern; and

(d) the total cost and foreign exchange involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Messrs. India Ferro-Manganese Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (a Birla Concern) hold a Letter of Intent issued by the Government of India for setting up a Pig Iron Plant with an annual capacity of 300,000 tonnes to be located in Bihar. The plant will be in the private sector. A condition in the Letter of Intent is that the terms of foreign collaboration should be settled to the satisfaction of the Government. The Company is reported to be exploring ways and means of obtaining foreign exchange and technical assistance from private and institutional parties in the United States and Norway, such as I.F.C., Washington, Kaisers of U.S.A. and Electro-Kemesh of Norway. Formal proposals have, however, not been submitted as yet and will be scrutinised when received to see that they conform to the terms and conditions acceptable to the Government of India.

(d) Firm estimates of foreign exchange cost have yet to be submitted by this Company.

Shri M. R. Krishna: In order to meet 2.5 million tons of pig iron, the Government has given a number of licences to the private concerns. How many of these concerns have failed to put up the factories and may I also know whether the Government has started any scheme to expand the public sector projects to meet the demand?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir; in order to meet the shortage, we are putting up additional blast furnaces at Bhilai and Durgapur. Besides that, we are also trying to find out how many of these parties are able to put up factories as early as possible.

Shri M. R. Krishna: It was stated sometime back that there is a large quantity of pig iron at Bhilai and other steel plants. May I know whether the demand and utilisation of pig iron has increased and that is why government decided to give a fresh licence to Birlas?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As a matter of fact, the demand at the moment is about 2 million tons and it would be about 3.5 to 4 million tons by the end of the fourth plan. We would be producing about 2.5 million tons in the private sector. So, private licences have been given.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I may add the the Letter of Intent was given on 31st March 1964 when there was acute shortage of pig iron and a number of other licences were also given. But unfortunately they have not gone into production.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वे लोग आपके कहने के मुताबिक अब तक कारखाने कायम नहीं कर सके हैं तो दूसरे जिन को आप लाइसेंस देंगे, उन से क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वे स्टार्ट कर लेंगे ? इसके अलावा क्या यह भी मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस मामले में हम कब तक सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कांशिश तो यह है कि चौथे प्लान में सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो जायें। लेकिन यह इस पर निर्भर करेगा कि कितने प्राइवेट सैक्टर में कारखाने प्रोडक्शन में जाते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that small manufacturers of pig iron are finding it difficult to sell their pig iron in the market because of the imported pig iron and the pig iron supplied by Hindustan Steel? Do government propose to buy all the pig iron from them and distribute it according to their own choice? They are unable to compete in the market because of the price.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We did import a lakh of tons of pig iron from Russia because there was acute shortage. The price of local pig iron is about Rs. 300 a ton and that of imported pig iron is Rs. 390 a ton. But some smaller units about whom my hon. friend is referring are selling it at over Rs. 400 a ton. That is why they are not able to compete with the others. When the difference between units like these is Rs. 100 a ton, it will be difficult for them to sell it. Since there is enough stock, we have decontrolled it and there is no control either on price or on distribution.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know how many private parties have been given licences and what is the condition? Is the time-limit one of the conditions?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are about 15 to 16 parties who have been given licences and the total capacity of the licences is about 2.5 million tons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these private parties also had any collaboration agreements with any foreign countries and if so, why is it that this foreign country has delivered the goods and the other foreign countries have not come to the help of those private factories?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Private sector units are making their own arrangements. For instance, Dempo or Chawgule of Goa have their own collaborators. Government only looks into the terms and if the terms are satisfactory, government approves of them.

Iluminium Substitution Programme

*547. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the programme of substituting aluminium in place of brass and zinc for the manufacture of utensils and for other industrial purposes, being undertaken with the U.N. Technical Assistance and Cooperation;

(b) whether the results of study of its economics are available; and

(c) if so, the important features of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c) The services of an expert under the United Nations Technical Assistance Board Programme were obtained to assist the Indian Industry for implementing a practical programme for substitution of copper and zinc in the manufacture of utensils. As a result it has now been possible for the Indian Industry to design and develop manufacture of thick bottomed aluminium utensils of modern design, capable of withstanding the severe cooking conditions prevailing in our country. Commercial production of such utensils is expected within the next few weeks. It is expected that the cost of production of these utensils will not be more than that of the conventional aluminium utensils. On successful implementation of this substitution programme, it is expected that the new utensils will be able to replace the brass utensils thereby saving the country substantial foreign exchange in imports of cooper and zinc.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any study has been made as to the requirements of brass and zinc at present; if so, may I know to what extent foreign exchange will be saved by this programme?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of

Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Sir, it is very difficult to give this information without notice. If notice is given, I can get the information. But usually the utensil manufacturers are using mostly scrap.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I knw whether Indian technicians are associated with such experts?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As a matter of fact, these experts visited the existing Indian industrial undertakings, those who are producing aluminium utensils, and it is only with their co-operation that all this is being done.

Shri Priya Gupta: By the introduction of aluminium as substitutes in this industry for the purpose of making utensils, may I ask how many workers employed in cottage industries producing Brass and Zinc utensils in the villages of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and also other places will be displaced? May I also know what time the Government thinks it will take for them to pick up the new industry so as to give them alternative employment.

Shri T. N. Singh: The effort is not to displace the people who are employed, the effort is to displace the metal with aluminium.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, that is not the point. My point is this. When the metal is changed, the utensils will be produced by Industrial undertakings changed and people will go in for the cheaper aluminium utensils with the result that those who are making these utensils with the Brass and Zinc metal will be out of employment. I want to know what the Government is going to do for these people?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Does he want an answer or not?

Shri Priya Gupta: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then he will have to sit down.

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, the ordinary utensils manufacturers use, pressing, forging and casting techniques. Aluminium will be amenable to all these techniques.

Coal Dumps

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*549. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme for setting up coal dumps has not made any progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the World Bank Team had suggested a substitute scheme of wholesale dealers at the consumption centres;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(e) whether any final decision in the matter has been arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). The scheme for the setting up of coal dumps has not made progress mainly on account of the following difficulties:

(i) increase in the retail prices of coal due to overhead charges in the maintenance of dumps;

(ii) inadequacy of dumping space and of approach roads;

(iii) the inability of State Governments to incur expenditure on the development of dump sites and on the improvement of approach roads; and

(iv) the loss and deterioration in quality of the coal due to double handling and storage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The suggestion for substituting the scheme of coal dumps by a system of wholesale dealers has been examined in consultation with the State Governments and other

authorities concerned. The examination made so far reveals that this scheme also is beset with the same difficulties as in the case of dumps, and State Governments have not favoured it. No final decision has however been taken in this regard as yet.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the details of the suggestions made by the World Bank Team, and whether any suggestion has been turned into action?

Shri Thimmaiah: They have not given any details. They only suggested that the scheme for setting up coal dumps should be given up and it should be replaced by a system of wholesale dealers. They have not given any details and no decision has yet been taken by the Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the opinion of the Planning Commission about this scheme?

Shri Thimmaiah: The Planning Commission suggested that we should finance the State Governments for creation and maintenance of these dumps. In the meanwhile we received this suggestion from the World Bank Team and therefore the Planning Commission's suggestion was not considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ticketless Travel on Northern Railway

*548. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over three million cases of ticketless travel were detected on the various Sections of the Northern Railway in 1964-65;

(b) whether the number of ticketless travellers is on the increase; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to put a stop to this practice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was a sharp rise in the number of ticketless passengers during 1963-64 but the rise has been arrested during 1964-65.

(c) Steps taken for prevention of ticketless travelling are described in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4815/65]. The Railway have further intensified these checks.

Expansion of Steel Plants

*550 **Shri Daji:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for the expansion of the public sector steel plants at Durgapur and Rourkela have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). In the Third Five Year Plan it was decided to expand the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants from their 1 million tonne steel ingots capacity to 1.6 and 1.8 million tonne steel ingots capacity respectively. These schemes are at present being implemented.

The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. have in hand the preparation of a Project Report covering Rourkela's further expansion. As regards Durgapur, they have already sumbitted their project report for its further expansion upto 3.4 million tonnes and this is now under consideration.

Tea Finance Corporation

*551. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1100 on the 30th April, 1965 and state the progress since made to finalise the scheme for the setting up of the Tea Finance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The draft Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation has been scrutinise by the authorities concerned and the other formalities connected with the formation of the Corporation are being gone through.

Merger of Indian Bureau of Mines with the Geological Survey of India

*552. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to merge the Indian Bureau of Mines with the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, when and what are the main causes of such a merger; and

(c) the effect on the service conditions, seniority and pay of the employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Exploratory Wing which consists of the prospecting, mining and drilling divisions of the Indian Bureau of Mines, is proposed to be transferred to the administrative control of the Geological Survey of India. The Indian Bureau of Mines will continue to discharge its functions under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules and be responsible for compilation of mineral statistics, mineral economics and are dressing laboratories.

The Geological Survey of India undertakes geological mapping and exploratory drilling with a view to making a preliminary assessment of mineral deposits. The Indian Bureau of Mines has been responsible for carrying out detailed investigations in the subsequent stages for proving the grade and extent of deposits areas. Experience has shown that the division of prospecting work in two stages of preliminary and detailed investigations involves a certain amount of overlapping and delay. In order to ensure continuity of background knowledge, expertise and operational control and expedite investigation of mineral deposits, it has been considered desirable to vest the responsibility for the entire work of prospecting in one organisation. The administrative details of the proposed transfer of work from the Bureau to the Geological Survey are being worked out.

(c) No change in the service conditions, seniority, and pay of the employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines is contemplated.

Loans to TISCO and IISCO

*553. **Shri H. C. Soy:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 26th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the matter of repayment of the loans by the TISCO and IISCO (Burnpur) has been referred for advice to the Tariff Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the points on which advice has been sought?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Some further negotiations have taken place and both the Companies have agreed to certain proposals for repayment. It is hoped to finalise these agreements shortly. The proposals envisage approximately 50 per cent down payment of the special advances within a month or two, the balance being repayable, together with interest for a specified period at a specified rate, in instalments.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Jute

*554. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is rapidly losing her international market in jute; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Our exports of jute goods are continuously and satisfactorily going up.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Fish from Pakistan

*555. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed a ban with effect from the 30th June, 1965 on OGL system for the import of fish from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing the ban before formation of the proposed Fish Corporation, and

(c) whether Government are aware of the serious scarcity of fish caused in the Calcutta fish markets due to stoppage of the East Pakistan supplies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, with effect from 1st July, 1965, due to foreign exchange shortage. However, Government are already allowing restricted imports under the normal licensing procedure. Also a Fish Marketing Corporation is formed in the Public Sector to handle the problem of supply of fish.

Discovery of Bauxite

*556. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bauxite has been discovered in Dandakaranya region, which will help industrialisation of the region; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The bauxite deposits of the Dandakaranya area have been known for a long time and are recorded in the Districts of Bastar, Koraput and Kalahandi. The resources in the first two Districts are small. The deposits in Kalahandi, in the hilly tracts of Chandgiri are somewhat larger but the total available resources so far indicated in this region are insufficient for the establishment of an economic unit for the production of alumina from bauxite.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

*557. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time schedule for commissioning the major units such as Coke Oven, Blast Furnaces and Scrap Mill under the Expansion Scheme of Durgapur Steal Plant is being strictly adhered to;

(b) if not, the nature of difficulties; and

(c) the steps taken to obviate them?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Some delay has occurred in the Coke Oven Unit due to non-supply of indigenous matching steel. In the Blast Furnace Unit a strike in the works of the Contractors in the U.K. accounts for the delay. There has been some delay in the case of the Skelp Mill also and this is due to the non-receipt of civil engineering drawings and matching steel;

(c) All possible assistance for the procurement of matching steel is being given to the Contractors. Regular meetings are held with them by the Plant authorities overcome the difficulties and pressure is being put on the Contractors to complete the work as quickly as possible.

Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement

*558. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri P.C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet Trade agreement was negotiated recently in Moscow; and

(b) if so, the progress made in these negotiations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). An Indian Trade Delegation led by Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary (Commerce) visited Moscow between August 18 to August 25, 1965 to hold a preliminary round of discussions with the Soviet Government Officials for expansion of Indo-Soviet trade which aimed at doubling the volume by 1970 as compared to the levels reached in 1964.

Manufacture of Small Car

*559. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri K. N. Pande:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 611 on the 26th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Renault, the French Motor Corporation, has submitted its revised project report for the manufacture of small car in India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Small Car

*560. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Mysore has communicated to Government the feasibility of the manufacture of a small 4-seater car at a reasonably low cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister has referred to the Car developed by Shri P. M.

Reddy, an Engineer of M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. It is stated that the car in question would not cost more than Rs. 5000 (without taxes) and Rs. 7,000 (with taxes). The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 23 crores, of which about Rs. 15 crores would be required in foreign Exchange. It has been proposed that the Centre and the State of Mysore may pool their resources and start a small car factory at Hospet or any other suitable place in that State. Alternatively, the State Government may be given all possible help to go ahead.

(c) The proposal is under examination.

तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकट जारी करना

*561. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने अब तक इस बात पर विचार कर लिया है कि तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकट रेलगाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में उपलब्ध स्थान के अनुसार बेचे जाने चाहियें ; तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जानी चाहियें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किये गये ;

(ग) तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में स्थान न मिलने पर पायदान (फुट बोर्ड) पर यात्रा करना बन्द करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में अधिक भीड़-भाड़ के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो रेलगाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के अधिक डिब्बे लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). गाड़ियों में उपलब्ध बैठने की जितनी जगहें हों उसी के अनुसार तीसरे दर्जे के टिकट जारी करने के सुझाव की जांच की गई है। लेकिन यह सुझाव व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा गया, क्योंकि प्रत्येक स्टेशन को यह सूचित करना सम्भव नहीं है कि गाड़ी के वहां पहुंचने पर उसमें कितनी जगह उपलब्ध होगी। अन्ततः इसके लिए प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर प्रत्येक गाड़ी के लिए कोटा नियत करना पड़ेगा और इस तरह कोटा निश्चित करने से भीड़-भाड़ के अवसरों पर भ्रष्टाचार फैल सकता है।

2. अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ की अवधियों में यदि सामान्य गाड़ियों में अधिक डिब्बे लगा कर भीड़ को सम्भालना सम्भव नहीं होता और अतिरिक्त यातायात को देखते हुए स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाने का औचित्य होता है, तो स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

3. यात्रियों को गाड़ियों के पायदानों पर यात्रा करने से रोकने के लिए नीचे लिखे उपाय किये गये हैं:—

(i) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर नोटिस और सचित्र इश्तहार लगाये गये हैं जिनमें यात्रियों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे गाड़ियों के पायदानों पर यात्रा न करें। उनमें यह भी बताया गया है कि इस तरह यात्रा करना कितना खतरनाक होता है।

(ii) टिकट जांच करने वाले और स्टेशन कर्मचारियों को सामान्य हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि वे यात्रियों को पायदानों पर यात्रा करने से रोकें।

(iii) कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर लाउड स्पीकर से यात्रियों को चेतावनी दी जाती है कि वे पायदानों पर यात्रा न करें ।

(iv) यात्रियों को पायदानों पर यात्रा करने से रोकने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस छापा मारती है ।

4. गाड़ियों के तीसरे दर्जे में कितने यात्री सफर करते हैं, इसकी गणना साल में दो बार की जाती है । इस गणना और सवारी डिब्बों तथा लाइन क्षमता की उपलब्धता के आधार पर एवं अनिवार्य माल यातायात के परिवहन को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न खण्डों पर यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक नयी गाड़ियां चलाने और वर्तमान गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए हमेशा उपाय करते जाते रहे हैं और आगे भी ऐसा किया जायेगा । सामान्य गाड़ियों में भी जहां तक व्यावहारिक एवं उचित होता है, अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं ।

Train Collision at Naksalbari Station

*562. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 22 Down Katihar-bound passenger train collided head-on with a ballast train at Naksalbari station, 23 kilometres from Siliguri, on the 11th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 11th June 1965, Passenger train No. 22 Dn. entered line No. 1 of Naksalbari station and collided head-on with a ballast train which was already standing there.

(c) and (d). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta held a statutory enquiry into this accident. His report has not yet been finalised.

Shortage of Lead

*563. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of storage batteries are finding it difficult to get pig lead, the basic raw material, the import licences for which are given only to big and few industrialists;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allotting any licence to the users of the raw material; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to relieve the shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The lead shortage experienced by Storage battery industry is due to abnormal increase of price of this raw material in the World market which has resulted in the import of even lesser tonnage within the foreign exchange allocation made to this industry. At one stage the prices had shot up by almost 100 per cent of the normal price.

Import licences are granted to all manufacturers depending on their production capacity, bearing in mind the emergency requirements.

(c) In view of the difficulties of obtaining free foreign exchange and the increasing prices of lead, as much allocation as possible for import of lead is being obtained for the Colombo Plan, as also by Barter imports made by Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation through State Trading Corporation. Steps are also being taken to get lead from scrapped batteries reused.

Industrial Licences

*564. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to issue industrial licences and to assist in fuller utilisation of installed capacity and to expand the existing units where necessary; and

(b) if so, the main object of these decisions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Government have not taken any decision that licences will not be issued for the establishment of new units. In the context of the present foreign exchange shortage and of the fact that greater economy in foreign exchange is likely to be realized by expansion of existing units and fuller utilisation of existing capa ity than by establishment of new units, greater emphasis is now being laid on this aspect of industrial licensing.

Trade with African Countries

*565. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop India's trade with the African countries;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any increase in the volume of trade with these countries; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) With a view to developing our trade with African countries, trade agreements have been concluded, delegations, both official and non-official, have been sent and invited, market surveys in those countries have been conducted, visual commercial publicity and trade propaganda through exhibitions, displays and show-rooms have been arranged and promotion of Joint Industrial ventures has been encouraged. In a few cases Government loans, and deferred credit facilities have also been extended. The Board of Trade periodically discusses the problems relating to individual regions and the decisions are followed up. In addition, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been formed to examine possibilities for expansion of trade between India and developing countries of Africa;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Our exports to African countries during the year 1964-65 have been of the order of Rs. 49·3 crores in comparison with Rs. 46·3 crores in the year 1963-64.

Export of Salt

*566. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to step up salt exports, particularly to Japan and to establish new markets in other countries; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be given a practical shape with a view to earn more foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). All possible steps for increasing exports of salt to all countries are being taken. There is no special scheme as such.

कोलम्बिया में मशीनी औजार कारखाना

*567. **श्री किन्दर लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोलम्बिया में एक भारतीय फर्म द्वारा वहां के एक स्थानीय साझीदार के सहयोग से, एक मशीनी औजार कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में एक भारतीय पार्टी को कोलम्बिया में ट्विस्ट ड्रिल निर्माण करने का एक संयन्त्र स्थापित करने में लगभग 9 लाख रु० तक का सहयोग करने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है । भारतीय सहयोग संयन्त्र, मशीनें और माल के रूप में होगा जिसे भारत से निर्यात किया जायगा ।

Detention of Train at Biral Station

*568. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Katihar-bound passenger train of the Northeast Frontier Railway was held up by the East Pakistan Rifles at Biral on the 29th June, 1965;

(b) if so, for how long the train was held up; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). 102 Dn. Biral-Barsoi passenger train was held up at Biral station for 1 hour and 35 minutes on 28th June, 1965 and not on 29th June, 1965.

(c) The matter was taken up suitably with the East Pakistan authorities both at the State Government and the diplomatic levels.

Derailment near Secundrabad

1872. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Goods train derailed at Makudi Railway Station in the Secundrabad Division of the Central Railway on the 15th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) the causes thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) On 15th June, 1965 while goods train No. 782 Up was passing via the loop line of Makudi station its engine along with 7 wagons next to it derailed.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

Sericulture in Punjab

1873. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for the development of sericulture during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). During 1964-65, Rs. 2.09 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1.93 lakhs as grant were given to the Government of Punjab for the development of the Sericulture Industry. The approved outlay and Central assistance for this State for 1965-66 are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Outlay	Central Assistance		
	Loan	Grant	Total
4·76 . .	1·00	2·80	3·80

Free Trade Zone

1874. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make Cochin a Free Trade Zone as Kandla; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No Sir. There are no proposals at present under Government's consideration to make Cochin a free Trade Zone on the lines of Kandla Free Trade Zone. The experimental pilot project at Kandla for a small free trade zone is being implemented and in the light of experience gained, Government would be in a position to consider any further developments in this regard.

Industries in Kerala

1875. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Tharakem Committee to develop the coastal area of Alleppey district as an industrial area along with the Ship Building Yard at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Tharakem Committee was a body set up by the Kerala State Government. The Government of India understand that the State Government of Kerala have accepted the recommendations of the Committee to start new industries in the Coastal Areas of Alleppey District. The State Government have taken the following steps towards the implementation of these recommendations:—

(i) A Sponsoring and Implementation Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Alleppey;

(ii) In order to co-ordinate the activities of the Implementation Committee and the Rural Industries Project Committee, the Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Alleppey, has been nominated as the Secretary of the Sponsoring and Implementation Committee;

(iii) The State Government are contemplating the acquisition of nearly 50 acres of land in Aroor for developing this area and giving the developed plots to entrepreneurs desirous of starting industries as ancillary to the Ship Yard and the Oil Refinery. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has already been made by the State Government under the Crash

Programme for the acquisition of this land;

(iv) The Rural Industries Project, Kerala, have already started a Chemical Industrial Estate in Aroor and about 10 units are nearing completion in the Estate with the financial assistance from the Project. The State Government have sanctioned acquisition of another 10 acres of land in addition to the 5 acres already acquired for the purpose due to the large number of applications for starting industries in the Estate.

Industrial Development in Kerala

1876. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the industrial development of Kozhikode district, Kerala State during the year 1964-65;

(b) the amount spent during that year;

(c) whether any amount has lapsed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). An amount of Rs. 29.267 lakhs was allotted for the industrial development of Kozhikode District, Kerala State during the year 1964-65. Out of this allotment an amount of Rs. 21.104 lakhs was spent during that year and the balance amount of Rs. 8.163 lakhs lapsed.

The amount of Rs. 8.163 lakhs, which lapsed, was contributed mainly out of the provisions of Rs. 4,12,500 for 1964-65 made under the Budget head '96 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (b) Investment in other commercial concerns (11) Schemes under the Five Year Plan—13—Kerala Soaps & Oils Ltd.', Rs. 4,12,500 for 1964-65 made under 'Q Loans and Advances—loans to local Funds Private Parties etc. (h) Miscellaneous Loans and Advances (XXX) Schemes under the Five Year Plans—54—Kerala Soap and Oils Ltd.' and Rs. 10,400 made for Khadi and Village Industries. At the time of formulation of the IIIrd Plan Schemes for 1964-65 there were 3 Government Owned Commercial Concerns in Kozhikode (*viz.* Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, Government Oil Factory Calicut and Government Hydrogenation Factory, Calicut). The first two of these 3 concerns were having separate schemes included in the IIIrd Plan. But with effect from 24th February, 1964 all these 3 Concerns were amalgamated and reconstituted into one Joint Stock Company with the name 'Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.' and so, the direct Government administration of these concerns ceased with effect from 24th February 1964. The Budget provision referred to above was made for 1964-65 so as to enable the company to pursue implementation of its schemes formulated while it was under direct Government administration. But the Company could not utilise these provisions. Hence some amount lapsed. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 10,400 for Khadi and Village Industries a sum of Rs. 8,150 was not spent. Steps have been taken to refund the unspent balance to the State Government. As contemplated in the Budget for 1964-65 the required number of co-operative societies could not be organised since similar co-operative societies for artisans engaged in such village industries were already functioning in different parts of the District under Handicrafts Scheme.

A statement showing the details regarding the allotment and expenditure for the industrial development of Kozhikode District during 1964-65 is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4816/65].

Acquisition of Land in Kerala

1877. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of land are being acquired for industrial purposes in Kalamassey, Ernakulam District, Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received representations about the inadequacy of rate of compensation and the delay in payment; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir. Apart from the acquisition of 900 acres of land for the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Kalamassery, only acquisitions for some small areas are in progress viz., 78 acres for the Indo-Norwegian Project and 35 acres for a Wire Rope Factory.

(b) and (c). Some representations have been received by the Kerala Government complaining about the inadequacy of compensation. Practically no delay is caused in payment in cases where the titles are clear and undisputed. Some delay is inevitable when titles are disputed or inconclusive.

Compensation is awarded under the provisions of the Kerala Land Acquisition Act taking into account the prevailing market rates in the locality and other relevant factors. If the awardees are not satisfied with the compensation offered, they are at liberty to apply to the Land Acquisition Officer for a reference to the Civil courts.

Pig Iron Furnaces

1878. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pig iron furnaces in India;

(b) whether Government are considering to have a new Electric Pig Iron Furnace in Mysore State;

(c) if so, the capacity of the Furnace; and

(d) the cost for establishing this factory?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 31.

(b) Yes, Sir. Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, have been permitted to expand their existing pig iron capacity by 120,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) It is proposed to install two electric pig iron furnaces of 200 tonnes capacity per day each.

(d) The cost of expansion is estimated at about Rs. 2.5 crores.

Derailment of Ranchi-Howrah Express

1879. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several wagons of Ranchi-Howrah Express train derailed between Gautamdhara and Barwadag stations, about 40 miles from Calcutta, on the morning of 2nd July, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident and the loss of life and property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. The accident occurred at about 19·12 hours.

(b) On 2nd July, 1965 while train No. 84 Dn. Express was running between Gautamdhara and Barwadag stations, the tender of the train engine along with 6 bogies—6th to 11th from the train engine—got derailed.

There was no casualty. The cost of damage to railway property caused by this accident was estimated at approximately Rs. 3,000.

Training for Attendants of Upper Class Coaches

1880. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board propose to arrange for a short-term training course for the benefit of the Attendants of the Upper Class coaches on the Railways;

(b) if so, the number of Attendants, Railway-wise and the details of the course; and

(c) the time when the actual training will start and end?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Third Class Sleepers on Delhi-Pathankot and Amritsar-Simla Sections

1881. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide Third Class sleepers on the Janata Express and Srinagar Express trains between Delhi-Pathankot and on the Amritsar-Simla Mail; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come into force?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). In addition to the third class two-tier sleeper coach already running on Nos. 59/60 Srinagar Express trains since August, 1962, one third class Partial three-tier sleeper coach has been introduced on each of the trains.

Nos. 59/60 Srinagar Express.

Nos. 45/46 Pathankot-Delhi Janata Express and

Nos. 35/36 Simla Mail trains in August, 1965 according to programme.

One third class two-tier sleeper coach has also been introduced on Nos. 45/46 Pathankot-Delhi Janata Express trains in August, 1965. It is proposed to introduce one third class two-tier sleeper coach on Nos. 35/36 Simla Mail trains also when more two-tier sleeper coaches become available.

Crimes on Northern Railway

1882. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Railway Protection Force specially on the Northern Railway in checking crimes in the running trains, goods sheds and station yards during the current year as compared to the preceding year; and

(b) the expenditure involved in the campaign?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4817/65].

Doubling of Railway Line from Kishanganj to Rohtak

1883. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of doubling the railway line from Delhi-Kishanganj to Rohtak to meet the fast increasing traffic passenger as well as goods on this section; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Doubling of the entire 67 KMs. long section between Delhi-Kishanganj and Rohtak is not required for the level of traffic expected by the end of Third Plan or early Fourth Plan. However, having regard to the

need for meeting the growth of the suburban traffic in Delhi area, the doubling of 7 KMs. between Delhi-Kishanganj and Shakurbasti is under consideration.

Payment of Claims

1884. Shrimati Ramduiari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state the number and nature of claims pending for payment for over a year on the following accounts:

(i) quality;

(ii) price variations; and

(iii) infringement of contractual obligations?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): The number and nature of claims pending for payment for over a year are furnished below:—

Quality . . .	6
Based on price variation . .	324*
Infringement of contractual obligations . .	1057
TOTAL . .	1387

*This includes the following cases also:—

(i) Supplies completed over one year ago but claims preferred during the period less than a year .. 141.

(ii) Supplies completed over one year ago but claims not preferred so far .. 35.

Chamarajanagar-Kollegal Rail Line

1885. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1928 the Mysore State Railway had a proposal to have a railway line from Chamarajanagar to Kollegal in Mysore District; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay that railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Mysore have not urged construction of this line in the Fourth Plan. As the funds for construction of new lines in the Fourth Plan are expected to be very limited there are no prospects of this line being included in the Railways' Fourth Plan.

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योग

1886. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :
श्री कांबले :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966 में महाराष्ट्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि मंजूर की थी ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में कितने औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किये गये ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुवेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

कलकत्ता-बम्बई जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

1887. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :
श्री कांबले :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता तथा बम्बई के बीच बरास्ता नागपुर सप्ताह में कम

से कम दो बार जनता एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये गाड़ियां कब से चालू की जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). नागपुर केरास्ते हावड़ा और बम्बई के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इस मार्ग के कुछ खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता नहीं है। जब और जैसे ही अतिरिक्त लाइन से क्षमता उपलब्ध होगी, नागपुर के रास्ते से हवड़ा और बम्बई के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के सवाल पर यथोचित विचार किया जायेगा ।

Electrification of Bombay-Bhusaval Railway Line

1888. **Shri D. S. Patil:**
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Kamble:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to electrify the Bombay-Bhusaval Railway Line in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount that would be spent thereon; and

(c) the time when the proposal for electrification would be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Bombay to Igatpuri section is already electrified and electrification work on Igatpuri-Bhusaval section is in progress.

(b) The estimated cost of electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval section is Rs. 18·12 crores.

(c) The work of electrification on Igatpuri-Bhusaval section is expected to be completed by March, 1957.

Oil Mill in Nigeria

1889. **Shri Murli Manohar:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Company is to collaborate in the expansion of an oil mill in Nigeria; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian participation in the expansion of the existing oil Mill in Nigeria will be on the following main terms:—

(i) The Indian party will take up equity shares worth £20,000 and their entire contribution will be in the form of plant, machinery, structural, components and spare parts (to be exported from India) and technical services and expenses connected therewith;

(ii) The Indian company will act as Technical consultants to the new Nigerian Company to be formed for the purpose; and

(iii) A machinery credit of £100,000 has also been arranged by the Indian collaborator to meet the additional machinery requirements of the project in Nigeria.

Shortage of Wagons for Lifting Foodgrains from Punjab *Mandis*

1890. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of wagons to lift foodgrains from the *Mandis* of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. During the period 1st April, to 31st August, 1965, a total of 11,966 wagons on broad gauge and 4,242 wagons on metre gauge were loaded with foodgrains from stations in the Punjab State. The outstanding indents as on 31st August, 1965 were of current dates.

Export of Manganese Ore to Japan

1891. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been concluded with Japan for the export of manganese ore for the ferro alloy industry of Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No general Agreement as such has been concluded with Japan for bulk export of manganese ore for her Ferro Alloy industry, but a number of separate contracts have been made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for the export of manganese ore to Japan from India. These contracts envisage export of over 60,000 tonnes of manganese ore, valued at about Rs. 70 lakhs, over the current year.

Exports to U.K.

1892. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** / **Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government have imposed further import restrictions; and

(b) if so, what are these restrictions and their effect on the Indian trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On account of her balance of payments difficulties, in October, 1964, the United Kingdom levied a customs surcharge of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on her imports; however, it was reduced in April, 1965 to 10 per cen *ad valorem*. The U.K. has not imposed any further restrictions on imports.

नेपाल के साथ व्यापार

1893. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** / **श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने भारत के साथ अबाध व्यापार की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). भारत नेपाल व्यापार और पारगमन संधि में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, दोनों देशों के मध्य होने वाला व्यापार सामान्यत: सीमाशुल्क, आयात तथा निर्यात सम्बन्धी कुछ औपचारिकताओं से मुक्त है। परन्तु परस्पर बेची जाने वाली कुछ संवेदनशील वस्तुओं के लिये कुछ विशिष्ट व्यवस्थाएं करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इन मामलों पर मैत्रीपूर्ण पारस्परिक वार्ता की जा रही है।

चुराया गया रेलवे का सामान

1894. **श्री बागड़ी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 660 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर जिले के पिपराइच कस्बे में एक व्यापारी के पास से रेलवे के चुराये गये सामान की बरामदगी के बारे में की जा रही जांच में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गोरखपुर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस अभी इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रही है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर रेलवे अधिकारी की हत्या

1895. **श्री बागड़ी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 5 मार्च 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 664 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे अधिकारी की हत्या के मामले की जांच पूरी कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

व्यापार विशेषज्ञों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दल

1896. **श्री बागड़ी** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 673 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापार विशेषज्ञों के उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दल ने, जो हमारे निर्यात संवर्धन प्रयत्नों का अध्ययन करने के लिए भारत में आया था, अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं; और

(ग) क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन अभी पेश नहीं किया है ।

खोई से कागज का बनाया जाना

1897. **श्री बागड़ी** :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खोई से कागज तैयार करने के लिए कागज मिल स्थापित करने की योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये मिल किन राज्यों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) उन पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, तथा बिहार में गन्ने की खोई पर आधारित कागज (लुगदी) अखबारी कागज के कारखाने स्थापित करने के कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा इस समय यह प्रश्न जांच पड़ताल की स्थिति में है।

(ग) इस अवस्था में खर्च के बारे में कोई अनुमान बताना समयानुकूल नहीं है ।

Zinc Smelting Plant at Visakhapatnam

1898. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to locate the proposed Rs. 30 crore-Zinc Smelting plant at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, broad details thereof and the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Investment, however, is expected to be about Rs. 10 crores.

(b) The contract for the preparation of a detailed project report in respect of the Zinc Smelter plant is being finalised. The details of project will be known when the detailed project report is received. A capacity of 80,000 tonnes of metal per annum is envisaged. The Plan will also produce sulphuric acid from the sulphur available in the imported ore concentrate.

Manufacture of Nylons at Modinagar

1899. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plant to manufacture Nylons at Modinagar with U.S. collaboration has been licenced;

(b) if so, the terms on which the collaboration was allowed; and

(c) whether raw material for the plant will be available in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A licence for the plant is under issue.

(b) Foreign exchange cost of the project is to be met by the U.S. collaborators in the form of equity participation up to a maximum of 40 per cent, redeemable preference shares and long-term loan from private sources in U.S.A.

(c) The manufacture of raw material in the country is envisaged; to the extent that the raw material is available in India, import of the same is not to be permitted.

III Class Deluxe Air-Conditioned Coaches

1900. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for III Class Deluxe Air-Conditioned Coaches on the trunk routes of Indian Railways;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the demand has been made; and

(c) the measures taken so far to meet the demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Based on the popularity of Air-conditioned Expresses on the existing routes and the availability of potential traffic on the other trunk routes, not covered by these services, it is proposed to acquire four additional air-conditioned rakes with the proposal of utilising them for increasing the frequency of the existing bi-weekly air conditioned expresses between New Delhi on the one hand and Howrah and Bombay Central on the other, and for introducing a weekly air-conditioned express on Howrah-Bombay V.T. *via* Nagpur, Bombay V.T.-Madras Central and Madras Central-Howrah routes.

Tobacco Export Promotion Council

1901. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian sales-*cum*-study team of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council visited Malaysia recently;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the team; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the details of the recommendations made in the report of the Sales-cum-Study Team is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4818/65].

Trade with Finland

1902. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade Delegation from Finland visited India during May, 1965;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No formal trade agreement was entered into between the two countries, but both the Finnish and the Indian delegations reviewed the present volume and pattern of trade between the two countries and exchanged views on the measures necessary for further developing trade between them.

Fertilizer and Chemical Equipment

1903. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1000 on the 23rd April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether proposals for participation in the setting up of the fabrication shops for fertilizer and chemical equipment from some foreign parties have been received;

(b) if so, the names of the parties;

(c) whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A preliminary proposal has been received from M/s. TECHNOEXPORT, Czechoslovakia, for the establishment of unit which will be designed to manufacture, among other things, fertilizer and chemical equipment. This proposal is under consideration.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

1904. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has become a competitor of India in the matter of export of some commodities specially shoes to the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether the Indian exports to that country have been affected to any extent; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Indo-Soviet Trade is regulated by the bilateral trade and payments arrangements between the two countries. The targets of exports fixed for most of the commodities including shoes have been, by and large, fulfilled or are expected to be fulfilled in the near future.

(c) Does not arise.

Newsprint Mill in Madhya Pradesh

1905. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has

recommended the setting up of another newsprint mill in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi has recommended in their report prepared for Madhya Pradesh on "Industrial Programmes for the Fourth Five Year Plan", that a second Newsprint factory can also be set up in Madhya Pradesh Government is already exploring possibilities of putting up some Pulp|Paper|Newsprint projects in various States including Madhya Pradesh and feasibility Report in respect of Madhya Pradesh has been prepared by National Industrial Development Corporation. It is under examination along with similar reports for other States.

Ancillary Industries Committee

1906. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1312 on the 19th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Madhya Pradesh Government for appointing a Sub-Committee of the Ancillary Industries Committee has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are now being taken to form the ancillary Sub-Committee for Madhya Pradesh.

Pulp and Paper Industries

1907. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 616 on the 26th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the two Committees, as decided to be set up by the Development Council, to recommend suitable remedial measures for the pulp and paper industry have since been appointed;

(b) if so, whether these Committees have submitted their reports;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by them; and

(d) if not, when the Committees are likely to submit their reports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). One of the Committees has submitted its recommendations, a summary of which is given below.

Summary

1. Development rebate which is now 20 per cent in the case of paper industry should be increased to 40 per cent as in the case of mining and tea industries.
2. The 8 year rule for adjusting this rebate from profits should either be abolished or the period extended to 16 years.
3. In order to assure future growth of the industry the selling prices of paper should be revised upwards.
4. The financing for paper mill projects should be on long term basis at nominal rates of interest.
5. Preference should be given for expansion of the existing

mills to the maximum size possible in order to enable them to achieve economies of scale.

The other has still not finalised its work and is likely to take about 6 months more to submit its report.

Import of Textile Machinery from U.K.

1908. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 821 on the 9th April, 1965 and state:

(a) how long will it take to import the entire textile machinery from U.K.; and

(b) whether there is any time scheduled for the import of the machinery?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There is a time schedule for import of textile machinery by each mill and, according to the contracts already entered into, the last consignment of the machinery is expected to be shipped by September, 1966. Contracts in respect of a small balance of the credit are under consideration.

Neyveli Lignite Project

1909. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is launching an agricultural project at Neyveli;

(b) whether the project will be started in the existing acquired surplus land or some more lands will be taken on lease for the purpose;

(c) the objects of this project; and

(d) who will finance the project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land required for this purpose will be found from the areas already acquired for the Integrated Project.

(c) The objects are:—

(1) to demonstrate the efficiency of Urea as compared to other fertilisers;

(2) to grow fodder for milch animals and vegetables, fruits and grain, etc. for the residents of the township and thus relieve food shortage; and

(3) to put to the best use the surplus land which is not required immediately for mining purposes and also to utilise the large quantity of underground water pumped out.

(d) This is being financed with funds available under the Fertilizer scheme and from ploughback of revenues from the yield of the arm.

Machinery for Grinding Stone

1910. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper report that a Calcutta businessman enquired from a West German firm for the supply of a machinery to grind stones in the shape and size of rice;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been ascertained that no application from any Calcutta businessman for import of the machinery has been received in the Import Trade Control Organisation. Hence no further enquiry into the matter was considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Alarm Chain Pullings

1911. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam.
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about the organised alarm chain pullings in the trains passing through Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The incidence at present cannot be treated as "Organised alarm Chain pulling."

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा

1912. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1965 से 31 जुलाई, 1965 के दौरान रेलवे के प्रत्येक जोन में कुल कितने यात्री बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में बिना टिकट यात्रा के कारण रेलवे को कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) इस प्रथा को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT/4819/65] जिसमें 1-1-1965 से 31-7-1965 तक की अवधि में बिना टिकट या दूसरे नाजायज ढंग से सफर करते हुए पकड़ गये यात्रियों की संख्या दिखाई गई है ।

(ख) बिना टिकट सफर करने वाले इन यात्रियों से किराये के रूप में लगभग 115 लाख रुपये की रकम वसूल की जानी थी । यदि इन लोगों को न पकड़ा जाता तो रेलवे को इतनी रकम का नुकसान होता । बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले जो लोग पकड़े न जा सके, उनकी वजह से भी कुछ और नुकसान हुआ होगा ।

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिए जो उपाय अपनाये गये हैं, उनका उल्लेख संलग्न बयान में किया गया है ।

G.C. Sheets for U.P.

1913. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of G.C. sheets for Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65;

(b) the quantity allotted to that State during the above period; and

(c) the quantity actually supplied to Uttar Pradesh State during the above period?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The demand of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets received from Uttar Pradesh for 1964-65 was about 40,000 tonnes.

(b) No fresh allocation of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets was made to any State (including Uttar Pradesh) during 1964-65 because of the large backlog of orders on the main producers; but small *ad-hoc* allocations to U.P. for specific purposes amounting to 1495 tonnes were made. Supplies were, however, continued against old orders.

(c) A total quantity of 11,492 tonnes of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets was actually supplied to Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65.

Stainless Steel for U.P.

1914. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of Uttar Pradesh for stainless steel during 1964-65; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually allotted to the State during 1964-65?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Exact requirements are not readily available. The U.P. Government sent a demand for the allocation of Rs. 59 lakhs during 1964-65 for the import of stainless steel, other than stainless steel required for utensil manufacture.

(b) During 1964-65, the foreign exchange ceiling made available to the State Government for the import of all steel was Rs. 76·87 lakhs. The State authorities gave essentiality certificates to the value of Rs. 2·99 lakhs for the import of stainless steel other than that required for utensil manufacture. Besides this 107 tonnes of stainless steel sheets for utensil manufacture have been allotted to the State.

Bokaro Steel Plant

1915. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for the payment of compensation to the families already displaced or likely to be displaced by the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether these families are to be provided with alternative land and if so whether the Bihar State has been duly authorised to acquire land on payments made on behalf of the Union Government; and

(c) whether the Bokaro Project authorities have agreed in principle to give employment to at least one member from each of the displaced families?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Payment of compensation is being made to the displaced persons by Bokaro Steel Limited through the Land Acquisition Officer of the Bihar Government. The Government of Bihar are taking necessary action in this regard. Bokaro Steel Limited have undertaken the training of about 1000 persons (not more than one from the same family) so as to provide them employment on the operational side. The training has been arranged at the Industrial Training Institutes run by the State Government.

India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta

1916. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to continue their control and management of the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to put the concern on a stable footing; and

(c) the reasons for not taking over the entire equity capital under State ownership?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir; the control and management of the India Electric Works continue to vest in the Central Government till 10-7-1966.

(b) and (c). This matter is under consideration.

Cashew Board

1917. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Cashew Board; and

(b) if so, where the office of the Board will be located?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question of the formation of a Cashew Board is under the consideration of Government.

बम्बई क्षेत्र में उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियों के चलने में बाधा

1918. **श्री ! कम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में उपनगरीय रेलवे सेवा 21 जून, 1965 को प्रातः काल लगभग 5 घंटे तक बंद रही; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे, और क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। गाडियों का चलना बंद नहीं किया गया था, बल्कि 21 जून की सुबह को समय-सारणी अनुसूची का पालन न हो सकने के कारण इनका चलना 3 घंटे के लिये गड़बड़ा गया था। फिर भी, सुबह 7.30 बजे तक से 11.00 बजे की अवधि में 54 अनुसूचित गाड़ियों की तुलना में 36 गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं।

(ख) इसका कारण यह था कि सिगनलों और रेल-पथ सर्किटों को बिजली देने वाला एलफिन्सटन रोड स्थिति पावर सप्लाई ट्रांसफार्मर जल गया था। इस वजह से पश्चिम रेलवे के लोअर परेल और दादर स्टेशनों के बी। चारों रनिंग लाइनों के रेल-पथ सर्किट खराब हो गये और फलस्वरूप गाड़ियों का चलना गड़बड़ा गया।

इसकी आगे जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Grant of Coal Mining Lease to M.P. State Mining Corporation

1920. **Shri A. S. Saigal:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the grant of coal mining lease to the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation during the Fourth Plan for raising coal; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of a mining lease for coal over an area of 2438.95 acres in Bakahi and Bakaho villages in Sohagpur Tehsil in favour of the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation has not been accepted by the Central Government.

Bearing Manufacturing Plant with Japanese Co-operation

1921. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been reached for the setting up of a bearing manufacturing plant with Japanese co-operation; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There is no recent agreement approved by Government. However, in 1963 Government approved two proposals of collaboration by Indian entrepreneurs with Japanese firms for technical know-how for the manufacture of Rolling Contact Bearings and have,

under consideration, one more proposal for collaboration with a Japanese firm for the manufacture of Roller Bearings.

Small Scale Industries

1922. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop and increase the number of small scale industries in the country; and

(b) the recommendations of the Small Scale Industries Board in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The development of small scale industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, plays an important role in planning and coordinating programmes of development, in providing technical and marketing services and in providing financial assistance. An advisory Board, namely the Small Scale Industries Board, presided over by the Minister of Industry has been set up for coordinating and planning the development programme. The Small Industries Programme, in a general way, is the result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Small Scale Industries Board.

The Industrial Extension Service of the Central Small Industries Organisation provides technical consultant services to the small entrepreneurs and to State Governments through sixteen Small Industries Service Institutes, one in each State, including Delhi; five Branch Institutes; sixty Extension Centres; three Production Centres and two Training Centres. The main functions of the Industrial Extension Service are (i) Technical Advisory Service; (ii) Workshops and Laboratory Service; Management Consultancy Service; (iii) Managerial and Technical Training Service; (iv) Economic Service; (v) Information Service and (vi) General Service. The Office of the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries, has also published model schemes and technical bulletins for the use of intending manufacturers.

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. supplies machinery on hire purchase basis and renders commercial and marketing services to small scale units including assistance in securing contracts from the Central Government Stores Purchase Agencies. The management of Prototype Production and Training Centres at Okhla, Rajkot and Howrah are also entrusted to the Corporation.

Small Scale and Medium Scale Industries

1923. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give priority to the requirements of the small-scale and medium-scale industries manufacturing essential goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bobudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Policies for the development of small-scale and medium-scale industries are formulated within the framework of the broad priorities allocated to various categories of industries in the Five Year Plans.

Train Collision at Naksalbari Station on N.F. Rly.

1924. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine driver in the ill-fated Naksalbari accident to 22 Dn passenger was declared dead without being rescued;

(b) whether he was examined by a competent authority;

(c) whether it is also a fact that neither a stretcher nor a new cloth was used to cover his dead body to the morgue; and

(d) the result of enquiry into this accident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Immediately after the accident, the dead body of the driver of train No. 22 Dn. Passenger was found entrapped under the debris. The death in this case was instantaneous.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise as immediately after its extrication from under the debris, the dead body was handed over to the police authorities under the control of the State Government. The police authorities took all subsequent action in regard to postmortem and handing over the body to the next of kin etc.

(d) The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta who held a statutory enquiry into this accident has not yet been finalised.

Murder by a Field Inspector of M.M.T.C.

1925. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Field Inspector of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (Barajamda Office) has been arrested for the alleged murder of a 15 year old girl; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to see that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation officials properly behave when they are posted in the far-off areas?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is *sub judice*. It is true that an official of the M.M.T.C. has been arrested.

Export of Ready-made Garments to U.S.S.R.

1926. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of ready-made garments was rejected by the U.S.S.R. and returned to India on the ground that the goods consigned did not tally with the samples;

(b) if so, the total value of the ready-wears returned; and

(c) in what circumstances all this happened?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Some ready-made garments supplied by a firm from Bombay under a contract directly entered into by them with the U.S.S.R. purchasing organization was found to be of sub-standard quality. It is learnt that the firm have settled the matter by giving suitable compensation in respect of defective shirts. As the contract was directly entered into by a private firm the Government do not come in the picture.

Supply of Pig Iron

1927. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement and actual supply of pig iron from the indigenous sources during 1964-65;

(b) the quantity of pig iron which was imported during the same year and from which sources; and

(c) the present installed capacity and the licensed capacity of pig iron in the country?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The

requirements of pig iron for sale was estimated at about 2 million tonnes, against which 1.13 million tonnes (inclusive of approximately 213,000 tonnes despatched by Indian Iron and Steel Company to their Kulti Foundry) were supplied.

(b) Country-wise imports of pig iron during 1964 were as under:

Country	Quantity (M/T)	Value in Rs.
Germany W.	124	128,265
Sweden.	143	128,763
U. K.	..	111
U. S. A.	46	49,314
Hungary.	3	11,371
U.S.S.R.	68,145	22,394,898
TOTAL	68,461	22,712,722

(c) The installed capacity is about 7.2 million tonnes and the licensed capacity is about 10.4 million tonnes. These capacities include the basic pig iron produced by the steel plants for their own use.

Capacity of Steel Plants in India

1928 { **Shri Solanki:** / **Dr. P. K. Deo:** / **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a study team to go into the question of production capacity of Steel Plants in India and their likely size for the future plants; and

(b) whether the team have submitted their report?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No study team as such has been appointed, but the matter has been considered by Steering Group which was constituted to assist the Government to formulate the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of the iron and steel industry. The Steering Group has submitted its report.

Change of Site of Bokaro Plant

1929. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for a change in the Plant site of the Bokaro Steel Ltd; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Shoes

1930. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the number of countries in the world which are buying shoes from India and with how many countries India has entered into an agreement to supply shoes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Nearly 80 countries are buying shoes from India. In Trade Agreements/Trade Arrangements with 16 countries, specific mention of footwear/leather goods has been made as one of the items of export from India.

Supply of Salt to Nepal

1931. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised an agreement to supply salt to Nepal; and

(b) if so, the quantity of Indian salt to be supplied to Nepal per year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A contract has recently been concluded

by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., with the Salt Trading Corporation Ltd., of Nepal for supply of about 55,000 tonnes of Indian Salt per year to Nepal during the next three years.

Durgapur Mining Machinery Plant

1932. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of production of machinery for coal mines by the Durgapur Mining Machinery Plant; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the import of mining machinery and to relate pace of machanisation of coal mines with the production of machinery at Durgapur?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The programme of production will be as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4820/65].

(b) While no ban has been imposed on the import of mining machinery, only those items of coal mining machinery which are not available indigenously will be allowed to be imported. The production programme of the Coal Mining Machinery Plant is based on the expected pace of mechanisation in the existing mines as well new mines to be developed.

Accumulation of Steel in Durgapur

1933. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce accumulation of saleable steel in Durgapur; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Accumulation of saleable finished products has been in two units only i.e., Sleeper Plant and Section Mill. The accumulation of stock in the Sleeper Plant was 3,400 tonnes as on 1st August, 1965. This has been taken up by HSL with Railway Board. The accumulation in the Section Mill was about 11,000 tonnes on 1st August, 1965 representing 20 days production. This was due to (i) temporary railway restrictions for despatches to stations on the Southern Railway and (ii) suspension of orders placed by certain customers. These obstacles have been removed and efforts are being made to reduce the accumulation.

Workers of Durgapur Steel Plant

2934. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the revised steps taken for enquiring into the grievances of the workers in the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether the revised steps taken are already in force; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The grievance of the workers are enquired into by a Labour Board consisting of three representatives of the Plant Management inculding the Departmental Head and three representatives of the workers including one office bearer of the recognised Union. Issues which are not settled by the Labour Board are discussed by a Labour Committee which consists of a similar number of representatives of the management and the workers. In this Committee, the General Superintendent of the Works, the Head of Personnel Department and the Departmental Head concerned represent the management;

(b) The new procedure has been in force since 1st May, 1963; and

(c) the revised procedure has proved effective in resolving disputes and differences and has contributed materially to the general improvement of industrial relations at the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Export of Diesel Engines to Iraq

1935. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to find out the market potential for Diesel Engines in Iraq where there is heavy demand for the same for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, the result therof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Engineering Export Promotion Council has sent some delegations and study teams to Iraq and a few other West Asian coutries. Recently our Embassy in Baghdad has conducted a market survey for export of diesel engines to Iraq.

(a) The result of these efforts, among others, can be seen in the following figures of export of diesel engines to Iraq which indicate a steady increasing trend:

year	Quantity Nos.	Value Rs. lakh
1962-63	50	0·79
1963-64	50	0·87
1964-65	127	3·73

Railway Bridge on Godavri

1936. **Shri M.N. Swamy:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) When the final sanction for the construction of the Railway bridge over the river Godavri was given;

(b) how the cost of the bridge is to be met; and

(c) whether the work has commenced and when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The estimate originally prepared by the Southern Railway was for a rail bridge only. This estimate amounting to Rs. 691.39 lakhs was sanctioned in August, 1964. The estimate incorporating the road decking has to be prepared and got accepted by the State Government. A rough assessment is that the extra cost for provision of the road decking may be about Rs. 215 lakhs. The Government of India in the Ministry of Transport have agreed to provide a grant-in-aid not exceeding Re. 1 crore for this work, provided the State Government arrange to meet the whole of the remaining cost for the road deck as also the annual recurring charges, in connection with the same. Formal acceptance of this is still awaited from the Andhra Govt. who have been requested to expedite the same.

(c) Work on the foundations and substructure has already commenced. Tenders for the rail-cum-road griders, based on the revised design, have already been invited. The target date for completion of the bridge is December, 1968.

Supply of Pig Iron to Foundries

1937. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are able to supply only 12 to 15 per cent of the total requirements of pig iron to the existing foundries in India as a result of which the price in the open market is much higher; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand, difficul-

ties in the disposal of imported pig iron and some pig iron produced indigenously by private sector units, on account of the price being somewhat higher, have come to Government's notice. Price and distribution control on pig iron have since been removed with effect from August 20, 1965.

Late Running of Trains on Suburban Sections of Eastern Railway

1938. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are constant complaints and agitation by the passengers of suburban sections of Eastern Railway for late running and paucity of accommodation in trains; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Railway Administration in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). During January to July, 1965 the suburban passengers on the Eastern Railway demonstrated on eight occasions—six occasions against unpunctual running of local trains and on two occasions against the non-provision of the scheduled composition thereon. On all these occasions, the unpunctual running of and lack of full composition on the suburban services were owing to operational factors beyond control. Punctuality performance of the local trains both under steam and electric traction on the Eastern Railway during January to July 1965 ranged between 93.4 per cent and 96.6 percent.

With effect from 1-10-65, two pairs of additional electric trains are being introduced—one pair each on Sealdah-Barrackpore and Sealdha-Madhyamgram sections. Position is expected to further improve with the introduction of electric trains on the rest of the sections in the Calcutta area.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के ग्रौरवारा स्टेशन के समीप रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

1939. श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 जून, 1965 की रात को एक मालगाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे ग्रौरवारा स्टेशन के पास पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बस्ती स्टेशन से लगभग 4 मील की दूरी पर पटरी से उतर गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; ग्रौर

(ग) रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने की दुर्घटना पहली जुलाई, 1965 को तड़के हुई ग्रौर केवल एक मालडिब्बा पटरी से उतरा था ।

(ख) दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उपस्कर के खराब हो जाने के कारण हुई ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 5,200 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है ।

Railway Wagons for Carriage of Coal to North Bengal Districts

1940. **Shri S.C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M.L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure regular supply of railway wagons for movement of coal and soft coke from the coalfields to North Bengal Districts.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The districts of North Bengal obtain their supplies of coal and soft coke from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields mostly *via* Farakka over which adequate capacity has been developed for meeting the requirements of consumers in North Bengal as will be evident from the fact that 1355 wagons of soft coke and brick burning coal were allotted to consumers in North Bengal during the period May to July, 1965 as compared to only 449 wagons in the corresponding period of 1964.

Prices of Cloth

1941. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** / **Shri J.P. Jyotishi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Citizens' Vigilance Committees at the Central and State levels were set up early this year to keep a watch on the distribution and prices of certain varieties of cotton cloth;

(b) whether the position in this behalf has very much eased now; and

(c) if so, whether it is contemplated to do away with the prices and distribution control of the said varieties of cloth?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Such Committees have been set up by the Centre and by some State Governments;

(b) Yes, Sir. The overall position regarding the availability of cloth is very satisfactory;

(c) There is at present no distribution control. Control is exercised only on the production and prices of certain varieties of mill-made cloth. It is not proposed to do away with these controls. It is necessary to to continue these controls for maintaining at reasonable levels the prices of cloth of the varieties most needed by the common man.

झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

1942. { **श्री तन सिंह :** / **श्री किन्दर लाल :** / **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 जुलाई, 1965 को झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक दुर्घटना हो गई जिसमें दो 'लिवरमैन' मारे गये और दो अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) हताहत व्यक्तियों को क्या प्रतिकर दिया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना झांसी के माल यार्ड में हुई । दुर्घटना के कारण किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई, लेकिन चार रेल-कर्मचारियों को चोटें पहुंची ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ग) अभी तक कुछ नहीं ।

Nylon Plant in Gujarat

1944. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up big nylon plant at Bhestan village in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अलौह धातुओं की कमी

1945. **श्री बसवंत :** क्या इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अलौह धातुओं अर्थात् तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा तथा टीन की कितनी कमी है;

(ख) क्या अलौह धातुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किसी अन्य देश की सहायता प्राप्त करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस कमी को कब तक दूर कर दिया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) अलौह धातु की कमी की सीमा का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(मीटरी टनों में)

	1965–66 में अनुमानित मांग	1965–66 में अनुमानित उत्पादन	1965–66 में अनुमानित कमी
तांबा	138,000	9,500	128,500
जस्ता	133,000	—	133,000
सिक्का	65,500	3,500	61,900
टीन	8,000	—	8,000

(ख) जी, महोदय । तांबा और जस्ता का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए निम्नलिखित विदेशी सहायता मांगी जा रही है :—

तांबा—

1. खेतरी :—खेतरी तांबा खानों का विकास 21,000 मीटरी टन ताम्बा प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए फ्रांसीसी तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता से किया जा रहा है ।

2. राका :—20,000 से 30,000 टन प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन-क्षमता के एक प्लांट के स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राका निक्षेपों का अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है । यह योजना रूस की सहायता से पूरी की जायेगी ।

3. अग्निकुण्डवा :—अनुसंधान प्रगति कर रहा है ।

जस्ता—

एक योजना पोलैण्ड की सहायता से विशाखापत्तनम् में जस्ता प्रद्रावक लगाने के लिए बनाई जा रही है जो 30,000 मीटरी टन जस्ता प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए होगी ।

(ग) अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन धातुओं की कमी कब तक दूर हो जायेगी ।

Small Scale Industries Board

1946. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions arrived at by the Small Scale Industries Board at its meeting held at Bhopal on the 28th and 29th July, 1965 in regard to the distribution of scarce raw materials to the Small Scale Industries; and

(b) the total allotment of foreign exchange for the Small Scale sector for the import of raw materials/components during the year 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Board

recommended that the Report of the Lokanathan Committee on Scarce Raw Materials, which had dealt at length with the question of equitable distribution of scarce raw materials to the large (including medium) and small scale sectors, should be accepted by the Government, in principle. With a view to ensuring an adequate supply of indigenous raw materials like steel, aluminium and plastics to the small scale sector, it was suggested that reasonable predetermined quantities should be earmarked for the small scale sector. The need to augment the supply of ferrous and non-ferrous raw materials to the small scale units was also emphasized and it was suggested that non-ferrous and steel scrap available with public sector projects should be made available to the small scale sector.

(b) The total allotment of foreign exchange for the small scale sector (for the import of raw materials/components licenceable by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports; non-ferrous metals and iron & steel) for the year 1964-65 was about Rs. 35·73 crores. This is in addition to that amount of Rs. 160 lakhs allocated for the calendar year 1964 for import of Chemicals from the rupee area. An allotment of 5000 tonnes of zinc to be imported from the Rupee payment area under the Trade Plan was also allotted to the small scale sector.

Industrial Estate Near Ernakulam (Kerala)

1947. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at between the Governments of India and Norway to collaborate in setting up a Marine Industrial Estate in Kalamassery near Ernakulam;

(b) if so, whether such an Industrial Estate will be the first of its kind in the country wherein a variety of fishing gear and diesel engines up to a capacity of 200 H.P. will be produced; and

(c) whether this project will result in substantial foreign exchange savings and whether it will hasten the pace of mechanisation of fishing craft?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to set up an Indo-Norwegian Marine Industrial Estate and a Vocational Training Institute at Kalamassery, Kerala, for manufacture of marine diesel engines, fishing craft etc. and for the training of Indian personnel in this line. The Kerala Government is mainly responsible for implementing the Estate. The details of the Estate have not been fully worked out and the agreement between the Norwegian Agncy for International Development and the Government of India|Kerala under the aegis of the United Nations is yet to be signed.

Allotment of Cement to Andhra Pradesh

1948. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to enhance the present cement quota to two lakh tons; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for the increase of their quarterly cement quota from the present 1,00,200 tonnes to 1,50,000 tonnes.

The quarterly quota of Andhra Pradesh was increased from 69,900 tonnes to 1,00,200 tonnes with effect from the first quarter of 1965 and it will be possible to consider further increase only when there is substantial increase in the availability of cement. The position has been explained to the State Government.

Automatic Power Looms

1948. { **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plain and automatic loom manufacturers in India find it difficult to sell even half of the output of the installed capacity while from the 1st January to the 21st March, 1965, 517 automatic power looms for cotton worth Rs. 55,61,855/- have been imported;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nine Mills have deferred taking delivery of indigenous blow room lines from an Indian manufacturer; and

(c) the number and cost of blow room lines imported from abroad during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) It is a fact that there is underutilisation of the installed capacity for manufacturing plain and automatic looms. During the period 1st January to 31st March, 1965, 570 automatic looms valued at Rs. 55.6 lakhs approximately were imported but these looms were not available indigenously.

(b) It has been reported by the manufacturer that 10 cotton mills have deferred taking delivery of indigenous blow-room lines mainly due to financial difficulties and delay in completing building sheds.

(c) 72 blow-room lines were imported during 1964-65 valued at about Rs. 216 lakhs.

Export of Human Hair

1950. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting human hair to a number of foreign countries and earning foreign exchange on this account;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to whom India is exporting human hair; and

(c) the foreign exchange accruing from these exports annually?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the names of the countries which are the principal importers of Human Hair from India is as follows:

1. U.S.A.
2. West Germany
3. France
4. Japan
5. Italy
6. East Germany
7. U.K.
8. Hungary
9. Hong Kong.

(c) Rupees 31.47 lakhs were earned as foreign exchange from export of human hair in 1964-65.

Explosions in TISCO Plant

1951. { **Shri Kanakasabai:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explosions had taken place in TISCO's Coke Oven plant in May, 1965;

(b) whether the causes of the explosions have been probed into; and

(c) whether Government have any reason to believe that it was an act of sabotage?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) On the 25th May 1965 at about 9.15 P.M. an explosion took place in the Celler of the Exhauster and Booster House at the Coke Oven of TISCO. This was followed by a fire in the Exhauster

House and also three minor secondary explosions in the area.

(b) A Committee, with the Company's Director of Scientific Services as the Chairman, was appointed to investigate the cause of the explosion, assess the total damage on account of the explosion and also to suggest preventive measures for averting recurrence of similar explosions.

(c) No. The finding of the Committee was that the explosion was accidental through leakage of gas from a corroded gas main in the Celler Chamber where an explosive mixture was formed.

Setting up of Industries in Foreign Countries

1953. Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of indigenous resources made use of during the years 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far in the setting up of industries and factories in foreign countries by the private sector;

(b) the types of industries set up with the help of these resources and the benefit accrued to the country as a result thereof; and

(c) whether allowing of these precious resources to be invested in the foreign countries in this time of scarcity of production in the country has proved beneficial?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) So far the Government have approved the setting up of 31 joint industrial ventures abroad by Indian private sector in collaboration with foreign parties. Since in most of these cases, sanction has been accorded only recently, the projects are still in various stages implementation. It is, therefore, difficult at this stage to indicate the extent of actual investment by Indian industry in these projects.

(b) A statement showing details of the joint venture projects approved so far, was laid at the Table of the house in reply to starred question No. 259 answered on 27-8-1965. It is too early to estimate the benefits accruing from such joint participation overseas.

(c) Indian participation in joint ventures abroad is, usually, in the form of plant, machinery & materials to be exported from India. Besides finding a market for Indian capital goods, Indian participation in industries abroad assists in a practical way to demonstrate our willingness to be of service to developing countries. Such initiative is also likely to open up a new source of earning of foreign exchange in the form dividends and profit on investment abroad.

Industries in Public Sector

1954. Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the extent of indigenous resources made use of during the years 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far in the setting up of industries and factories in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Industries

1955. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the manner in which the procedures for the purchase of the products of small-scale industry have been constantly reviewed?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): Purchase procedures are constantly reviewed and measures taken to promote purchase of products of small-scale industrial units. Some of the important steps which have been taken with this end in view are as follows:

(1) Purchase procedures are constantly reviewed in consultation with

the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, and the National Small Industries Corporation under the Department of Industry.

(2) Representatives of the Federation of Small Industries and Directors of Industries of various States are associated with the periodical meetings of the Central Purchase Advisory Council and Regional Purchase Advisory Councils. The Council has been set up to advise the Government on procedural matters relating to Central Government purchases and development of industries.

(3) Stores purchased by the Government of India have been divided into groups. One of the groups relates to stores to be purchased exclusively from the small-scale industrial units. The items in this Group are constantly reviewed in consultation with the organisations concerned with the promotion of small industries. Starting with 16 items in December 1957, the number of such items was increased to 27 in April, 1959. 46 in November 1961, 63 in December 1962, 70 in June 1963 and 72 in July 1965.

(4) In a number of items where procurement is necessary both from the organised Sector of industry and from the Small Scale Sector, for purchases from the Small Scale Sector, a price preference of up to a maximum of 15 per cent is allowed, compared to the prices paid to suppliers in the organized sector of Industry. It is the endeavour of Government to enlarge the number of items which could be so purchased from the Small-Scale Sector also.

(5) Representatives of the N.S.I.C. are attached to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and their Regional Purchase organisations. They screen all indents received by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and indicate items where small industries may be interested. Tender notices are issued to all small-scale industrial units in such cases directly and through the N.S.I.C.

(6) Lists of items generally purchased from small industries are published by the Small Industries Institutes and National Small Industries Corporation and brought to the notice of the Director of Industries of all States.

(7) State Directors of Industries maintain a library of specification and drawings for stores frequently in demand for facility of consultation by the small scale units. There are addition to this library as new items of Government Stores requirements in which small-scale units might be interested are identified.

(8) The Small Industries Board under the Department of Industry also reviews purchase procedures at its periodical meetings. A representative of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is associated with their deliberations.

Marmagoa Harbour

1956. **Shri Shinkre:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steamers which called at the Marmagoa Harbour to take ores, both iron as well as manganese or ferrogenous, either directly shipped by the M.M.T.C. or through them by the established exporters during the last six months;

(b) whether any of these steamers were subjected to any demurrage and if so, the total demurrage paid or to be paid, steamer-wise, shipper-wise and exporter-wise;

(c) whether such demurrage is in rupees or in foreign exchange and to whose account it is debited; and

(d) who is responsible for this loss?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During the period January-June 1965, 36 vessels were loaded at Mormugao harbour with 3.69 lakh tons of ore against direct contracts of the MMTC; 28 other vessels were loaded with 3.55 lakh tons of ore against canalised contracts of MMTC through established exporters.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4821/65]. giving details steamer-wise of the demurrage as regards the ships loaded against direct contracts of the MMTC. In respect of contracts of the shippers which are canalised through the MMTC and other shippers, the requisite information about demurrage etc., in respect of such shipment is not available with the MMTC. That can be had from the Ministry of Transport.

(c) and (d). As regards the direct contract of the MMTC, the net demurrage paid on payable by the MMTC over the period January-June 1965 amounts to the equivalent of Rs. 6.74 lakhs payable in foreign currency apart from Rs. 3.39 lakhs payable in rupees.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge into Broad Gauge on Western Railway

1957. Shri Chhotubhai Patel: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government have decided to convert the present Narrow Gauge Broach-Samni-Dahej and Samni-Jambusar-Vishvamitri line on the Western Railway into Broad Gauge and execute the same in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): No.

Import of Books

1958. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision taken by the local booksellers to enhance the exchange rate of both shilling and dollars due to the cut in the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of books;

(b) if so, whether various dealers are free to enhance the exchange rates on their goods; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no price control on books and as such book-sellers are free to charge reasonable price on imported books.

(c) Does not arise. So far no complaints of this nature have been received by Government.

Transmission Line Towers on S.E. Railway

1959. Shri Mohammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the 132 KV. transmission line towers between Kharagpur and Howrah was knocked down on the South Eastern Railway in the first week of May, 1965 resulting in the prolonged power failures in Calcutta area on the 7th and 14th May, 1965;

(b) if so, whether any request was made by the South Eastern Railway to remove the tower, which interfered in their works and the steps taken by both the DVC and the South Eastern Railway in this behalf; and

(c) the steps taken by both the organizations to see that the tower is not damaged during the progress of work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4822/65].

ज्वालापुर पचरी स्टेशनों के बीच रेलगाड़ी को लूटने की कोशिश

1960. श्री बृजम चन्द कछवाय
श्री राजाराम सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे ज्वालापुर-पचरी स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे

लाइन पर पत्थर रख कर एक रेलगाड़ी को उलटने तथा उसे लूटने की कोशिश की गई थी;

(ख) गाड़ी के इंजन तथा अन्य डिब्बों को कितनी हानि पहुंची; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) 16-8-65 को जब देहरादून एक्सप्रेस और मसुरी एक्सप्रेस ये दो गाड़ियां, ज्वालापुर और पथरी स्टेशनों के बीच समपार फाटक से निरापद गुजर चुकी थीं, तो एक खाली रेल इंजन (Light Engine) जो उनके पीछे आ रहा था, यकायक झटके के साथ रुक गया। जांच करने पर मालूम हुआ कि रेल पथ के बीच कुछ पत्थर रख दिये गये थे। पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) इंजन को नाममात्र क्षति पहुंची क्योंकि झटके की वजह से केवल उसका छाज 6 इंच टेढ़ा हो गया था। वह एक खाली रेल इंजन था।

(ग) अभी तक पुलिस ने किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है।

उद्योगों को लाइसेंस देना

1961. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ऐसे उद्योगों को पुनः लाइसेंस देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है जिनके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे लघु उद्योगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने लाइसेंस को मंजूरी के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं; और

(ग) निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा और किस आधार पर ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभुवेन्द्र मिश्र): (क) से (ग) सरकार इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने में और अधिक उदारता बरतने की कोई गुंजाइश है। यदि लाइसेंस देने के लिये अधिक उदारता बरती जाने के संबंध में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है तो उसकी तुरन्त घोषणा कर दी जायेगी।

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

1962. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a notable fall in the production of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. during 1964 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the progress during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Third Class Tickets from Darbhanga to Jaiddih

1963. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a letter of

Shri Gopi Lall Poddar addressed to the Editor of the Searchlight of Patna published in the Reader's forum of that newspaper of 12th August, 1965, (morning edition) suggesting that the Third Class passenger ticket from Darbhanga (N.E.R.) to Jasidih (Eastern Railway) costs 25 paise more than the one from Jasidih to Darbhanga and that on complaint made by him to the C.C.S., N.E.R., Gorakhpur, he has got the refund of 25 paise excess amount charged from him for his journey from Darbhanga to Jasidih;

(b) if so, whether necessary correction in the ticket from Darbhanga to Jasidih has been made; and

(c) since when this inaccuracy in the ticket has crept in?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The discrepancy in fare was due to booking clerks at Darbhanga issuing in a few cases Blank Paper Tickets charging incorrectly Mail/Express fares for the entire distance instead of charging Ordinary fare from Darbhanga to Samastipur and Mail/Express fare for the distance beyond from Samastipur to Jasidih. 'Ordinary' printed tickets from Darbhanga to Jasidih have been supplied to Darbhanga station. Action is being taken to supply Ordinary-cum-Mail/Express tickets also to avoid complaints of this nature.

(c) During the last three years, there have been four cases of refund due to such incorrect charging of fares.

रानीगंज-सीमचा स्टेशन के निकट पैट्रोल टैंक वैगन में विस्फोट

1964. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 12 अगस्त, 1965 को पूर्व रेलवे पर रानीगंज-सीमचा स्टेशन के निकट पैट्रोल टैंक वैगन में विस्फोट हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप आस पास की जिन झोंपड़ियों में आग लग गई थी उन में रहने वाले लोगों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का विवरण क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त दुर्घटना की जांच पूरी हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तोड़-फोड़ करने के अपराधी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) अब तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ख) जी हां । किसी को भी जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया है । आग लगने का कारण यह था कि पेट्रोल टंकी माल-डिब्बे के पेंदे के डिस्चार्ज वाल्व से पेट्रोल टपक रहा था । गाड़ी के चलते समय हिलने-डुलने की वजह से पैट्रोल का टपकना शुरू हुआ । जनता द्वारा रेलपथ के किनारे जलाये गये कोयले से एक चिनगारी उड़कर टपकते हुए पेट्रोल में पड़ गयी जिसकी वजह से आग लग गयी ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

अंगूरों का निर्यात

1965. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सिंगापुर तथा अन्य देशों को अंगूरों का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1965-66 में अंगूरों के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) सिंगापुर तथा अन्य देशों को अंगूरों का निर्यात करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, यद्यपि भारत से विदेशों को अंगूरों का निर्यात सम्वर्द्धन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है क्योंकि

देश में अंगूरों की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों के उत्पादन में हाल में ही वृद्धि हो गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

1966. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2865 on the 30th April, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been absorbed in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi as a result of the preference given to them in the matter of employment; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes getting training in the Central Training Institute of the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 1240.

(b) 85.

Derailment near Bhatni Junction (N.E. Rly.)

1967. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several wagons of an express goods train derailed and capsized on the night of the 23rd August, 1965 while the train was entering Bhatni Junction on the Gorakhpur-Chapra main line (North Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 9,000.

(d) Suitable action will be taken on completion of enquiry.

Catering on Railways

1968. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the critical observations recently made by the National Nutrition Advisory Committee Working Group about the catering on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or being taken to improve matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The Railway Administrations are alive to the importance of maintaining catering establishments on Railways both departmental and contractor-run in sanitary and hygienic condition and serving to the travelling public clean and wholesome food. These establishments are frequently inspected by Inspectors and officers of the Railway. They are also inspected by members of the Catering Supervisory Committees, which function at different levels, from individual stations to the Zonal Railway. The catering establishments are also inspected sometimes by members of Divisional and Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees and by members of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council.

Railway Medical Officers/Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Inspectors of Food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. They take samples of food served in railway premises and have them analysed. Suitable action is taken against railway staff or contractors offering for sale food which is not fresh and wholesome.

The report of the Working Group of the National Nutrition Advisory Committee covers catering establishments such as hotels, restaurants, etc., in cities and towns as also the catering establishments at railway stations. The recommendations made by them in so far as they relate to Railways will be carefully considered and appropriate action taken.

Registration of Scooters and Cars

1969. { **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bookings made in the country for the purchase of cars and scooters (of different makes) as on the 31st August, 1965 in accordance with the new amendment to the Motor Vehicles Control Order; and

(b) the final position as on the 1st September, 1965 after cancelling the registrations of those who have failed to deposit the security money as required by the above order?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A further period of 30 days has been allowed to the applicants whose names appeared on the books of the dealers on the 29th June, 1965, to replace the bank guarantees already furnished by them with Post Office Security Deposit Account Pass Books. The last date for depositing the amount in the Post Offices is now 26th September, 1965. The final position of pending orders for cars and scooters will therefore be known only sometime after that date.

Doubling of Track between Itarsi and Jabalpur

1970. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of doubling the track between Itarsi and Jabalpur on the Central Railway will be completed; and

(b) when additional passenger trains will be introduced on this section so as to cope with the heavy traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) 102 K.Ms. have so far been completed and opened to traffic and the balance 140 K.Ms. is expected to be completed in stages by December, 1966.

(b) The proposal to introduce an additional train on Itarsi-Jabalpur section will be considered after the doubling of the section is completed.

Over-bridge near Itarsi Station

1971. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the over-bridge at the level crossing Itarsi, Central Railway, is considerably behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to accelerate the work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). Construction of road over/under bridges at the existing level crossings is the joint responsibility of the Railway as well as the Road Authority.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh proposed construction of a road overbridge at the north of Itarsi station, in place of the existing level crossing at mile 463/12-13, during 1963-64. The question of locating the bridge, however, remained under consideration of the State Government for a pretty long period, and only in February, 1964 final proposal and necessary technical data were received by the Railway. The Scheme has already been included in the Rail-

way's Programme for 1965-66. The general layout plan for the bridge was sent to the State Government in April, 1965, for approval as well as their acceptance to bear their share of the costs; but acceptance is still awaited in spite of repeated reminders.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में उद्योग

1972. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गांधी सागर बांध में पानी की गहराई कम होने के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के उद्योगों के कार्य संचालन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूधेन्द्र मिश्र) : अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बम्बई में बिजली संकट

1973. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुछ समय पूर्व बम्बई शहर तथा उस के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में बिजली सम्भरण में कटौती किये जाने के कारण उत्पादन में कितनी हानि गई और श्रमिकों को मंजूरी के रूप में कितनी राशि की हानि हुई ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूधेन्द्र मिश्र) : मैं यह नहीं समझ सका हूं कि माननीय सदस्य किस बिजली सम्भरण में कटौती का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं । ऐसी परिस्थिति में उत्पादन और मजदूरी में कितनी हानि हुई इसका हिसाब लगा सकना किसी भी दशा में आसान नहीं होगा । बहुधा उद्योग अनिवार्य रूप से बिजली खराब हो जाने की अवधि का उपयोग समय-समय पर की जाने वाली मरम्मत और सफाई इत्यादि में कर लेते हैं ।

कालपी स्टेशन पर खाली माल डिब्बा

1974. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री विशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्वालियर से बुक किया गया एक बन्द माल डिब्बा कालपी रेलवे स्टेशन पर खाली पाया गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस माल डिब्बे में बुक की गई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ये वस्तुएं उस डिब्बे में कब तथा कहां पर निकाली गईं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन ग्वालियर के निकट बामोर स्टेशन से मुहरबन्द करके भेजा गया एक माल डिब्बा कालपी में खाली पाया गया ।

(ख) एक खाली माल-डिब्बे को गलती से मुहरबन्द कर दिया गया था । सही डिब्बा सही हालत में कालपी पहुंच गया था । उसका सारा सामान उसमें मौजूद था जिसकी सुपुर्दगी कर दी गयी ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Rail Concession to T.B. Health Visitors in Maharashtra

1975. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a

demand to grant certain Railway concessions to the T.B. Health visitors in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Registration of Scooters in Delhi

1976. Shri P. H. Bheel: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bookings made for various types of scooters in Delhi area subsequent to the amendment to the Motor Vehicles Control Order providing for the opening of Post Office Savings Bank Deposit Accounts in place of bank guarantees; and

(b) the time by which all the customers who have booked orders will be supplied with scooters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A further period of 30 days has been allowed to the applicants whose names appeared on the books of the dealers on the 29th June, 1965, to replace the bank guarantees already furnished by them with Post Office Security Deposit Account Pass Books. The last date for depositing the amount in the Post Offices is now 26th September, 1965. The final position of pending orders for scooters in Delhi area and the time by which delivery may be completed in respect of all such orders will, therefore, be known only sometime after this date.

Express Train between Madras and Trivandrum

1977. Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Arunachalam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run an additional Express train between Madras and Trivandrum on the Southern Railway to relieve the traffic congestion on the present Madras-Trivandrum Express; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) From 1-10-1965.

Over-Bridge near Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station

1978. Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Arunachalam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public requesting for the construction of an over-bridge near the Tirunelveli Junction; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The Railways are prepared to construct road over/under bridges at any of the busy level crossings, provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government or the Road Authority and provided the State Government/Road Authority agree to bear their share of the cost. As soon as the State Government sponsor the scheme for the construction of an overbridge at Tirunelveli and provide necessary funds, indicating the year in which they will be able to take up work on approaches, the Railway will simultaneously undertake the work.

Trains Collision on Gorakhpur-Gonda Line

1979. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

33 UP Janta Fast Passenger train collided with a goods train on the 26th August, 1965 while entering Sohjanwa Station on Gorakhpur-Gonda main line (North Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured in the accident; and

(d) the total amount of loss to the railway property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) There was no casualty.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 10,000.

Kattur-Harihar Railway Line

1980. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Mysore has sent a proposal for taking up the railway line between Kattur and Harihar by the Central Government with a view to facilitating transport of iron ore;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Construction of Kattur-Harihar line was earlier proposed for movement of iron ore from Hospet sector for export *via* Mangalore Port. With the coming of Goa as part of Indian Union and the availability of Mormugao Port, the iron ore from Hospet sector will naturally be exported via Mormugao Port. Mangalore port will now obtain its supplies of iron ore from Chicknayakanhalli, Chikjajur and other nearby areas and the Hassan-Mangalore link is being provided with this in view. Thus the main justification for the Kottur-Harihar link exists no more.

10.59 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: There is one Calling Attention Notice, which I have admitted, about the ransacking of the Indian Embassy at Jakarta. The Minister wants time to make his statement. It would be taken up at 3.00 P.M. today.

The hon. Minister of Defence also will be making a statement at 3.30 P.M.

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11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table Report of the Fourth Finance Commission together with an explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon, under article 281 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4807/65].

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL UNDER COAL MINES ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Coal Board for the year 1963-64, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act 1952. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4808/65].

(2) Amendments to the Articles of Association of the Bokaro Steel Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4809/65].

REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT (PART I).

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Study Team on Directorate General of Technical Development (Part I). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4810/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Amendment) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1347 dated the 1st May, 1965.

(ii) The Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Second Amendment) Order 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1900 dated the 19th June, 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4811/65].

(2) a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. S.O. 2631 dated the 28th August, 1965, making certain further amendments to the Rubber Board (Provident Fund) Rules 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4812/65].

(ii) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1963-64. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4813/65].

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU CEMENT CONTROL ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Goa, Daman and Diu Cement Control order, 1965, published in Government of Goa, Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 22nd May, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4814/65].

11.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 13th September, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1964 to a Joint Committee.

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Cardamom Bill, 1965.

The Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, 1965.

The Employee's Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Further discussion on the statement on oil policy by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1965 on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1965 at 3 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh. Only items should be mentioned. There ought not to be any speeches.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैकवर्ड क्वालिटी कमीशन रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो मोशन था उस को लटके हुए 14 महीने हो गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस के मुकद्दर में क्या लिखा हुआ है। वह कब तक दुबारा लिया जायेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): According to the announcement of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary affairs it appears that we shall have no discussion on foreign affairs even next week. May I submit that this House is not interested to know what our Government is doing about Kashmir, that is, the military side of it, but we are getting news from Peking Radio and other sources about the Chinese threat to the sovereignty of our country and the recent happenings in Indonesia and other things.

Mr. Speaker: I requested in the beginning that I will not allow long speeches. What hon. Members should say is whether this is going to be taken up or that it is an important matter and it ought to be included in the list of business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not asking about the position, but you will surely agree with me that we have to discharge our duties and we must discuss the political aspect of the whole thing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He promised last time to tell us today about the extension of the session. He has not indicated that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I have a fourfold request to make.

Mr. Speaker: Fourfold?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is, four points to make. The first is about the four ministries, discussion of which was held over last session and about which you had promised that time would be alloted.

Mr. Speaker: That he should ask me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was raised here twice.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said that you would consider the matter with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and fix time for it.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore I will tell him what happened to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second is: I believe the First Report of the Central Vigilance Commission must be taken up in this session and time should be found for that. The third point is that I found from the list of old Bills pending that one very important Bill, the Judges (Inquiry) Bill 1964, which was introduced in February, 1964, if the date-stamp on this copy is correct—a piece of enabling legislation under article 124 is pending. It must be taken up; it is 1½ years old Bill.

Lastly, you were pleased to tell the House sometime ago, when I raised the point, that you would examine the question of the President's rule-making power when it comes to conflict with the Rules of Procedure of the House I wonder whether that has been done and, if that has been done, whether you would tell the House about it at your convenience.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I have not done it. I completely forgot it. I will do it now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may please make a note of it. Only two weeks remain for this session to end.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly do it

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (नेवास) मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सेशन की अवधि बढ़ने वाली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बतला दिया गया । जब एक सवाल हो जाये तो उसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Sir, most of us feel that this is not the time for having any debate on foreign affairs or to have any discussion on any of the problems relating to Kashmir . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why?

Mr. Speaker: He might persuade him outside. But his opinion also must be taken.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Prime Minister is already taking the Members of the Opposition into confidence. I feel, at the present moment, that is the best procedure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I oppose it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसी बहस के लिये निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कि पाकिस्तान की सेना और पाकिस्तान की जनता पर असर करे, जिस से बड़ी बगावत हो अभी तक सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की तोपें बोल रही हैं लोक सभा नहीं बोली है । बहुत जरूरी हो गया है कि लोक सभा भी इस हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के पूरे मसले पर बोले, और यह बहस जल्दी से जल्दी हो ताकि दोनों जगहों की जनता को मालूम हो कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा समाज बनाना चाहते है जिस में हिन्दू और मुसलमान न सिर्फ बराबर होंगे बल्कि हर हिन्दू कोशिश करेगा कि वह अगर पूरा मुसलमान नहीं तो आधा मुसलमान बन जाये और हर मुसलमान कोशिश करेगा कि अगर वह पूरा हिन्दू नहीं तो आधा हिन्दू जरूर बन जाये । इस प्रकार की बहस हो । *(Interruption)* यह सब चीजें माननीय सदस्यों की समझ में नहीं आयेंगी । शर्म आनी चाहिये तुम को । कुछ शर्म करो कि एक हफ्ता हो गया और तुम लाहौर नहीं ले पाये हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उधर की तरफ बोल रहे है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो इतना चिल्लाते हैं उन्हें शर्म करनी चाहिये कि एक हफ्ता हो गया और वह लाहौर नहीं ले पाये । इस में कुछ रहस्य है । मैं कहता हूं कि लाहौर पाकिस्तान में रह नहीं सकता था अगर लोक सभा बोली होती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अपनी बात कहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इतना दब कर रह सकता हूं लेकिन यह लोग जो बोल रहे हैं उन को भी तो दबाइये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से हमेशा इतना डरता हूं । जरा आप भी तो मेरे ऊपर कृपा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, बड़े . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझ से चिढ़िये मत । मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि आप इस लोक सभा में एक बहस करवायें जो पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान, मुसलमान और हिन्दू के रिश्तों को ठीक करे और दुनिया के सामने, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने और पाकिस्तान की जनता तथा सेना के सामने एक सबक रखे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का अभाव तो मुझे खेद है, किसी और को नहीं । मैं कोई बहस यहां नहीं करा सकता । कोई बहस नहीं हो सकती जब तक कोई मेम्बर उसके लिये मोशन न दे । मैं मोशन नहीं दे सकता । मैं ने डाक्टर साहब से यही कहना चाहा था लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि चिढ़िये मत । मैं तो उन से सिर्फ इतना कह रहा था कि वह अपना पाइंट रखें कि बहस चाहते हैं । मैं ने उन से इतना ही कहा था कि वह मेरी तरफ ध्यान रखें और मेरी बात सुन लें । मैं डाक्टर साहब की इतनी इज्जत करता हूं लेकिन डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि वह मुझ से डरते हैं । मैं शायद उन से ज्यादा डरता हूं । मैं ने तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहा था कि उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है उस में वह मेरी तरफ ध्यान रखें । मैं ने और कुछ तो नहीं कहा था ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी बात तो सुनना चाहिये था ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अगर आप से कोई निवेदन होता है तो उसका अर्थ है कि सरकार यहां पर कोई बहस लाये ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I feel is—I do not know whether other Members feel as I do—that this is a reflection on our fighting forces to say that it is a matter of shame that we have not taken Lahore. It may be a question of army strategy. Who are they to talk about this?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I wanted to say something. But Mr. Frank Anthony has already said it. Our forces are giving a very splendid account of themselves.

Mr. Speaker: What has already been said need not be repeated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The international situation must be discussed because we should be able to sort out our friends from those who are not our friends.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I recall that, during the last session, a very high priority—as a matter of fact, the first priority—was allotted to certain motion relating to the privileges of Legislatures and their restraint by Judiciary. Is there any likelihood of this subject being brought up for discussion in the near future?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I would like you to request the Government to give us a chance to discuss our relations *vis-a-vis* Great Britain and especially our relationship in the Commonwealth. The way in which Great Britain is behaving in this whole affair is disgusting. Therefore, we want the Government to give us a chance to discuss these.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Regarding extension of the session, I would like to say that there is no intention to extend the session any further. So, as scheduled, the House will adjourn *sine die* on the 24th of this month.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): On present showing only.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As at present advised.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the report of the Backward Classes Commission, the Minister is not here. I have sent a message to him. I would like to discuss it with him and if he agrees, we shall put it in the next week.

About the Vigilance Commission Report, I am not in a position to say

anything. I shall consult the Minister concerned. He has sprung a surprise on me just now. I am not in a position to give any reply immediately.

About the Judges Inquiry Bill, I think we shall place it in the last week of this session.

Regarding Dr. Lohia's point, I think it has already been answered by the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप खुद जवाब दीजिये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम तो आप के ही हाथ में है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमारे हाथ में होते तो काहे दुर्गति होती देश की ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: These words should be expunged. It is a slur on our country.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the international situation, the opinion is divided. So far as the Government's intention till now is concerned, we do not want to discuss this in this session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A point of order. Is it open to the Hon. Minister or to the Treasury Benches to deny discussion on any particular matter? They do not want to discuss foreign affairs at all. After all what are we doing here? It is better to adjourn the House. Let us go there and work.

Mr. Speaker: He need not make any reflection on the Parliament. This is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the Chinese Aggression we were having this debate daily.

Shri Karni Singhji: We are fighting now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are fighting; we know it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Hon. Member continues to speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You will understand the sentiments.

Mr. Speaker: I have several times told him that there is some limit to interruptions.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): May I know, Sir, whether the request made by my hon. friend from Gurdaspur that certain remarks made, particularly a sentence uttered by the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, be expunged, has been accepted or not?

Mr. Speaker: I am not believing in anything.

Shri Frank Anthony: All that Dr. Lohia said should be expunged.

11.15 hrs.

UNION TERRITORIES (DIRECT ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hathi on the 9th September, 1965, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for direct election in certain Union territories for filling the seats allotted to them in the House of the people and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Hathi was to reply to the debate.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I am grateful to all the Members of this House who have participated in the debate, for their full and sincere support to the Bill. There was not one voice which had anything to say

[Shri Hathi]

against the Bill. Certainly, some of the Members did make certain suggestions, and I am grateful to them for the suggestions that they have made.

Before I come to the various suggestions which the Members have made during the debate, I may say that the question of the development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been constantly before Government. Shri P. K. Deo mentioned about his visit to the place. He would recollect that after his visit, I had called a meeting of the Members who had been there and we had discussed a number of points. After that, I also went to the islands to have first-hand information. After the visit of the Members and myself, we have taken several steps in regard to the development of communications, education, rubber plantations, agricultural development and various other things. The hon. Member has himself also referred to the importance of the islands. That is a fact and Government are fully aware of this fact.

So far as communications are concerned, I may mention that at present, the islands have two passenger-cum-cargo vessels between the islands and the mainland plying regularly. Then there are two ships and 15 motor launches which are used for inter-island communications. In addition to this, we have also procured one cargo ship for the islands. Two launches have been completed and are already delivered, and they will be plying now. One launch is also ready for delivery. Two motor-boats have been fabricated locally and they are also now in commission; and two cargo-boats are already being purchased and orders have been placed. In addition, we are also purchasing touring vessels. In fact, we have spent more than a crore of rupees in these areas for improving communications in the islands as well as for communication between the islands and the mainland.

So far as air communication is concerned, Members know the difficulty namely that we have to pass via Rangoon, because only the Dakota goes there. We are strengthening the air-strip so that the Skymasters can land there. This is so far as the sea and air communications are concerned.

So far as the roads are concerned, I may say that in 1962-63, 317·78 k.m. of roads were constructed, and in 1963-64 we have added 41·63 k.m. The total outlay in the Plan is Rs. 267 lakhs. So, we are also strengthening the roads so that internal transport may be facilitated.

I am perfectly in agreement with the members who suggested that the main aspect of development would be communications, that is, roads, and agriculture. Agriculture is the mainstay. Forests are the main resources. There are rubber plantations.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Education.

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that.

In the direction of rubber plantations also, Government have taken steps. A meeting was convened between the Commerce, Agriculture, Defence and Home Ministries. The Commerce Ministry are preparing a plan for a pilot project for rubber plantation. This is because we have to utilise all the available natural resources. In addition, a team from the Rehabilitation Ministry had also gone there to find out the potential for settling more people in that area. These things are going ahead. I may assure hon. Members that so far as the development of the area is concerned, it is constantly under watch and we shall see that the area develops so that the people there have the benefit of all the natural resources plus means of transport and communication.

For this purpose, as Shri Saraf pointed, another important factor is

education. As regards that, at present there are 104 primary junior schools. There are 8 middle schools and high schools. Out of a total population of 64,000, the total number of boys and girls going to school is 8,117 and the expenditure per pupil is about Rs. 218 per year. Literacy is 33·6 per cent as compared to 24 per cent in the whole of India. Moreover, free education is given up to the higher secondary stage. But there are no colleges there. In order to facilitate higher education, Government are giving scholarships to local students for higher education, that is, post-matric courses.

So far as technical education, medical, engineering, agricultural and so on is concerned, there are reservations in different colleges and there has been no difficulty for those boys to get admission. In addition, scholarships are also being awarded to local students. Free books are also provided.

Another question raised was with regard to the teaching of Bengali. Out of the 104 schools, 40 primary schools have Bengali as the medium of instruction. The policy of Government so far as medium of instruction in the primary stage is concerned, is that it should be in the mother tongue of the child, and where it is different from regional or state language, there should be provision for them to be taught in their mother tongue. It is not possible for every school to do that, say, if there is only one pupil in that category. So the standard is that if 40 pupils in a school, not less than 10 in each class are there in this category, then arrangements are made for that purpose. So far as Andamans is concerned, the predominant areas where there is a Bengali population are Diglipur and Rangat. Here we have primary schools. We are raising them to the standard of middle schools.

I was struck by one thing. Whichever may be the state people residing in Andamans came from, each and everyone spoke Hindi. Bengalis, people who came from Kerala or other parts of South India, all of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Tamilians also?

Shri Hathi: They also speak Hindi.

Shri P. K. Deo: The local borns constitute only one-fourth of the population.

Shri Hathi: There is that sense of oneness I found there. They all feel so because they have all come from different parts of the country and settled there. The original inhabitants are only 24 in number, as has been said, but there are the old settlers who have gone earlier, and their families are there, they have forgotten the mainland, but because they are from different parts, their one common language is Hindi, and that is a thing which, I think, should be encouraged. Therefore, while we take care to see that the mother tongue is taught, we would like to see that the commenting force of language which exists there in the islands should be continued. It does not mean that we should not give facilities for the mother tongue of the people, because there are new settlers also, as I said, in two areas. So, that is being done. There should be no difficulty about that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has mentioned the Defence Ministry. Is there going to be any naval base there?

Shri Hathi: There is one. For that purpose, defence also comes in. So far as the merger question is concerned, there are different views expressed. One view, expressed by Shri P. K. Deo, is that they should be merged with the neighbouring State of Bengal.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I said that if it was considered not to be a viable unit to have responsible government, then this aspect may be taken into consideration.

Shri Hathi: I know that it was a conditional suggestion. But in these small units, with a population of 64,000, I do not think it will be advisable to have such a big paraphernalia of Members of the legislature, Ministers and all these things, and expenditure on them. With the Central Government spending so much money, it is better to be under the direct eye and administration of the Centre. I think it is better for the development of the area and for its better administration, than having a State legislature and a State Government. What will they do? With a population of 64,000 and limited resources, can they spend a crore of rupees? Of course, you may say that the Centre can go on giving help as they have been doing, but there are other points also. As many Members have said it is strategically important. From that point of view also, it is better that the administration should be with the Centre.

So far as the participation of the people is concerned, we have got the first step. The gram panchayats are there, there are Nyaya panchayats also. Then we have the advisory committees. There are two kinds of committees. One is the advisory committee attached to the Home Ministry, advising the Home Minister, and the other is the advisory committee which advises the Chief Commissioner.

Shri P. K. Deo: They are all nominated.

Shri Hathi: There I found that there was nothing like nomination or election. They all work as a family.

Shri P. K. Deo: They will work, but they are nominated.

Shri Hathi: Somebody goes and tells them they should have this or that, otherwise they are all one, they think in terms of oneness, unity, one language, one people belonging to one island. I have been there for more than a week, and this is what I found. Let them develop, let them get all the facilities, let them have education, communications, roads, hospitals, and let them come up.

So far as their participation is concerned, there is ample scope. There is the Planning Committee, labour advisory committee, the advisory committee for the Chief Commissioner, the advisory committee for the Home Minister, and then for education. There are a number of committees etc., where these people are represented. I think it may be running into hundred. I have seen the old settlers, I have seen those people who were alive when Netaji was there, heard first-hand stories, stories of the atrocities committed by the Japanese. Today they feel that they are progressing developing. Let that spirit of progress and development continue, and let this question of merger with Bengal or any other State not arise at this stage.

I would not like to take more time, but I shall reply to certain points raised by Shri Kamath. There was the question about Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There, the point was that this was a small territory but it had potential for industries and the Member from the area complained that they do not get sufficient attention about quotas for raw materials, industrial licences, etc. The sarpanch of that area saw me only a few days back and I have written on the 22nd July to the Commerce Ministry for some spindles for cotton mills and other raw materials. I hope we shall be able to give them necessary facilities.

Another question was raised by Mr. Kamath: change of names. I looked at the old records. This question was raised as back as the Constituent Assembly days with Sardar Patel, then Rajaji, and then Pantji. Various names were suggested, whether it should be

Netaji Dweep or whether it should Shahid Dweep.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was not my suggestion. I suggested Shahid Dweep and Swaraj Dweep.

Shri Hathi: I am replying to that suggestion. If the name is to be changed, I do not think there should be any controversy; that can be considered; that is a different matter. It is not relevant to the whole question now when we are considering giving representation to people. We shall consider that suggestion. There is one point of Mr. Kamath about clause 6.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Dadra and Nagar Haveli merger.

Shri Hathi: Their merger with Gujarat, of Goa with Maharashtra..' (*Interruptions.*) or Mysore, or its remaining a separate entity, whatever it may be. The point is that this question can be decided. But what do we lose in giving them representation here directly today? If Dadra and Nagar Haveli merge with Gujarat that can be included in the constituency of the neighbouring area but today why should we deprive them of being included in the present Bill and get direct representation? If it is merged with Gujarat later on a constituency can be changed and delimitation will take place and these people will be included in that area. That point is not very material.

The other point of Mr. Kamath was about clause 6 and that pertains actually to the Bill. I do not say that others do not; they are also relevant. Very good suggestions were made and I am grateful to the hon. Members for that. Shri Kamath said that clause 6 was redundant. Whenever I hear Shri Kamath I hear him with great respect....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is mutual.

Shri Hathi: He is very shrewd and he is able to find things....

Shri Alvares (Panjim): No mutual compliments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No compliments; it is a statement of fact.

Shri Hathi: He finds out if there is something wrong. I think it is a good habit because that also gives me an opportunity to examine it. When I examined this, I find that there was no substance at all.

Mr. Speaker: Still you say it is a good habit.

Shri Hathi: Because it gives me an opportunity of thinking whether I am in the wrong. My habit is generally to speak in a way which does not offend others; it is a good habit.

Mr. Speaker: Even if you feel differently inside.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the spirit of democracy.

Shri Hathi: Because he is also very sweet and kind, I should reciprocate it. Clause 3 also provides that the Members will be elected at the next general election to the House of the People, and thereafter the seats allotted under section 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to the Union territories in the House of the People shall be seats to be filled by persons chosen by direct election. Shri Kamath's point was that these members will be elected only at the next election and therefore clause 6 which provides that the sitting members shall continue to sit till the next election is not necessary. But then the question is, what about the position if a vacancy occurs. His point was that clause 3 is applicable only when the next general election takes place, but the point to be considered is this: we are amending section 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. In section 4, we are deleting the power of the President to nominate. This Act will come into force immediately when the President gives his assent. Therefore, the power

(Shri Hathi)

of the President to nominate a member goes away. Section 4 is amended. The President's power to nominate is taken away by this Bill. If then a vacancy occurs for some reason or other, how will this member be given representation? The power to nominate is taken away. Therefore, this is a saving clause enabling the member to be nominated and not be elected even though section 4 is amended and the members are not to be nominated if there is a vacancy.

Let us consider the effect of amending section 4 of the Representation of the People Act. Under that Act the members from these areas are to be nominated by the President. By amending this Act, we are taking away the power of nomination and we are providing for election. Now, if a vacancy occurs, what happens, since we have taken away the power? This is, therefore, to devise a way out of the situation. It is not only a clarification, but it is an important feature. That is my explanation, and I think that it is a correct explanation and Shri Kamath will be satisfied with the explanation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to interrupt, but I want to say only one thing. He has taken pains to answer my point. But I would only like to impress upon him that even after the explanation given by him, the first part of clause 6 is redundant. I am not convinced that the first part is necessary, because it says that "the sitting member shall continue to represent that Union territory until the dissolution of the present House" which is obvious from clause 3. So, while the second part may perhaps be necessary, I still insist that my point had substance and therefore, the explanation given in wholly unconvincing.

Shri Hathi: I am thankful to Shri Kamath for having agreed to the second part.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, both of us are partly right and partly wrong.

Shri Hathi: On the clauses as such there was no other suggestion nor was there any amendment. Therefore, I have not to say much on this. In conclusion I would again thank the hon. Members for supporting the Bill and I commend it to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for direct election in certain Union territories for filling the seats allotted to them in the House of the People and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We know take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Clauses 2 and 3 may be put together. I would like to say a word about clause 4.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4.— (*Amendment of Act 43 of 1950*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would invite your attention, the attention of the House and of the Minister to sub-clause (b) of this clause. It pertains to sub-section (1) of section 12B of the parent Act, the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Clause 1 of that section reads as follows:

"The electoral roll for each parliamentary constituency in the Union Territory of Delhi." etc.,

Under clause 4(b), for the words "each parliamentary constituency in the Union Territory of Delhi" the

following words are substituted, namely,

> "a parliamentary constituency in each of the Union Territories of Delhi, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli".

This is followed by the following words in section 13B:

> "....each Assembly constituency and each Council constituency shall be prepared and revised by an electoral registration officer who shall be such officer of Government or of a local authority as the Election Commission may, in consultation with the Government of the State in which the constituency is situated, designate or nominate in this behalf."

I do not know whether this lacuna was pointed out when the original Bill was enacted. Here it says:

> "....in consultation with the Government of the State in which the constituency is situated".

The constituencies to which this Bill refers, namely Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc., are not part of any State of the Union. So, I do not know what exactly is meant by the provision in this clause. There is no Government of any State in the picture. So, the Election Commission will nominate in consultation with whom? That is the clarification I want to have.

Shri Hathi: In other States, it refers to Assembly constituencies and also parliamentary constituencies. So far as Delhi is concerned, there is no local Assembly; so, only parliamentary seats are there. So far as "Government of the State" is concerned, it will be the Delhi Administration; that is the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Do we call that State Government?

Shri Hathi: We are not amending that portion today. That section is already existing and I am not bringing any amendment to that.

Mr. Speaker: So, he says, if it is a lacuna, it is there in the original Act which we are not amending at present.

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. I am only adding certain words to the section in the original Act. If there is any lacuna in the original Act, Mr. Kamath may bring forward an amendment to the original Act.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sub-section (1) of section 13B is being amended now.

Mr. Speaker: He says that that part which mentions about the Government of the State is not being touched at all. If the Delhi Administration cannot be called a State Government, that is an amendment that is required in the parent Act and not this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they not amending this particular section by adding these words?

Shri Hathi: Under the General Clauses Act, "State" includes Union Territories also.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That clauses 4 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be passed."

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, the Bill is in the last stage and I support

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

it. After listening to the speech of Mr. Kamath, I feel the draftsmen have not been sufficiently vigilant in knowing the implications of the provisions of this Bill. He has actually shown that clause 4 is defective and the Minister also has admitted it.

Shri Hathi: I have not admitted anything.

Mr. Speaker: He further clarified that according to the General Clauses Act, State includes Union Territories also.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Anyhow, I believe Mr. Kamath's speech has given them an opportunity to consider this aspect. Whenever they come before the House, they have to examine the draft very carefully and not take it for granted that that is the final one.

A very good suggestion has been made by Mr. Kamath that Goa and these 3 islands—Daman, Diu, etc.—should form one group and they should be taken up at the same time by amendment of the same statute if possible. This piecemeal treatment of these three islands, separate from Goa, is a matter on which he laid great stress, because we know there are feelings of the people in this matter. In this matter, I personally think that the Government should be guided more by the views of the people than their own theoretical considerations. This Bill introduces the principle of direct election, for which I congratulate the people of the islands concerned.

Shri Hathi: Separate treatment was being given to Dadra and Nagar Haveli upto now because they were not elected, but only nominated. Now we have brought them on a par with the treatment we are giving to Goa.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

11.47 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Deputy Minister of Finance is present, Sir. Why should he not move this Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. Is it not obligatory that when a Minister of that particular Ministry is present in the House, he alone should move the Bill for consideration? Can he be passed over or superseded by another Minister belonging to another Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: Who is bossing over? There is no outside authority that is bossing over. It is the internal arrangement of the Ministers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It is not a question of arrangement. The Deputy Minister of Finance is present in the House. A new precedent is being established in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least you may rule that this would not be a precedent. Otherwise, tomorrow a foreign affairs Bill may be moved by the Home Minister, and so on.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move:

> "that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:—

'Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Fifteenth' the word 'Sixteenth' be *substituted*.

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 5, for the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be *substituted*'."

Sir, this Gold (Control) Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 24th December, 1964 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha. The Enacting Formula and Clause 1 had reference to the "Fifteenth year" and "1964" respectively. When under rule 92 of the Rules of Procedure of this House, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title are put to vote, the amendments which have been approved by Rajya Sabha to clause 1 and the Enacting Formula have to be passed by this House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the Community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:—

'Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Fifteenth' the word 'Sixteenth' be *substituted*.

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be *substituted*'."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that this Gold (Control) Bill has come before the House again, even though for a formal amendment, those of us who hold the view that this is a bad Bill, a Bill that should never have been passed...

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Masani should understand.....

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I can oppose the motion for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Consideration of what?

Shri M. R. Masani: Of whatever it is. Whatever is before the House can be opposed.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. I only want to say this, that this is a bad Bill. Even in the nine months that have passed, the objectives of the Bill have been proved to be a failure. We were told that with the coming into force of this Bill, the price of gold would be controlled. It is a matter of common knowledge that the price of gold has shot up since the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and sent to the Rajya Sabha. Sir, this is a useless Bill. All it has done is to carry on a vendetta against honourable people, the goldsmiths throughout the country, who are being persecuted. Even now, if the Bill could be stopped from being passed, it would be a service to the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I support Shri Masani and I hope that Government will kindly consider whether even at this stage this Bill should be withdrawn. Sir, it was brought in to serve two purposes: to stop smuggling of gold and to reduce the price of gold.

Mr. Speaker: I would like Shri Banerjee to consider my position. Does he think that all these things can come in now? They should not take advantage of the fact that I am just tolerating all that they want to say. Here it is only a question of changing 1964 to 1965. This House has already taken a decision on the Bill. The Bill has been passed by this House and also the other House. Now it has come back only for the limited purpose of changing 1964 to 1965.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One year makes a lot of difference!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to say that this Bill has proved to be hopeless.

Mr. Speaker: That is not before us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It provides food for re-thinking. Let them reconsider the whole thing again. The country is passing through an emergency. What has happened to gold control? The goldsmiths have not been rehabilitated. Not only that gold control has not been effective, 15,000 to 20,000 people in Calcutta who were making *sandesh* are now out of employment.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how *sandesh* . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is question of rehabilitation. It is a question of DIR on *sandesh*. Kindly advise them to withdraw this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: It began with rehabilitation of goldsmiths, then it came to rehabilitation of those who have been displaced in Calcutta, and now it may come....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, kindly hear me. They said that they will have proper control of gold and they will reduce the price of gold. Those objects have not been achieved. The contention of the Chief Minister of West Bengal was that babies were not getting milk and if *sandesh* is banned the babies will get more milk. But what has happened? They have lost milk and *sandesh* both. That is what has happened in Calcutta.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:—

'Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Fifteenth' 'Sixteenth' be *substituted*.

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be *substituted*'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put the amendments separately. The question is:

Enacting Formula

"That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Fifteenth' the word 'Sixteenth' be *substituted*."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. R. Masani: We have an amendment to the amendment to clause 1.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is that for '1965' '1975' be substituted.

Shri M. R. Masani: It will have the happy effect of putting the Bill in cold storage for at least ten years and the country will be saved from these hardships.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot put it to vote because I might not survive till 1975.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will live long, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

'Clause 1

"That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be *substituted*."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

11.55 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

Since the Bill is a brief one, containing three clauses only, I would be equally brief.

As will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill has only a limited purpose.

In terms of sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Insurance Act, 1938, it is mandatory on the part of the Controller of Insurance to grant a Certificate of Registration to an applicant if the formal requirements regarding registration under the Act have been complied with. The Act does not require, and in fact does not permit, the Controller, before registering an applicant, to satisfy himself about his financial condition and general character of the management.

If the number of insurers operating in the market is more than what the business can support, it is likely to lead to undesirable practices and a consequent deterioration in the stability of the units and in the service to the policyholders. The Bill, therefore, requires the Controller of Insurance to consider before registering any applicant whether there is room or necessity for an addition to the number. Such consideration is necessary in order to avoid congestion in this line of business which can only result in unhealthy competition or losses.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, is he going to read a long speech?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it is a brief one.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, this is his maiden speech. Why is the hon. Member interrupting him?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: I am going to be brief. This Bill is to clothe the Controller with the necessary statutory authority. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Government from the Controller's refusal to register by the aggrieved party.

Sir, I move that the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, permit me to congratulate the Deputy Minister of Finance on his first sponsorship of a legislation in this House. If for nothing else than the Bill is bad in law, I have to oppose this Bill. Under the Indian Insurance (Amendment) Act, the Government had unauthorisedly been appropriating 5 per cent. of the surplus after the actuarial report as government revenue. This appropriation, which was unauthorised, has been struck down by the Supreme Court and the Government have now come with a Bill to permit 5 per cent surplus to be appropriated to Government as revenue but with retrospective effect. It would have been very legitimate for Government to try to seek a form of revenue from the surpluses of the Life Insurance Corporation in order to buttress up its revenues during a period of financial crisis. We have been asking that all the public sector corporations we have, industrial or financial should be able to make a fair return to

[Shri Alvares]

government in order that Government should have a means of income from the profitability of these concerns. But, Sir, it is one thing to provide for revenue and another thing to appropriate revenue when it is unauthorised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mis-appropriate.

Shri Alvares: The Supreme Court has very rightly declared that what the Government appropriated was unauthorised, and this Bill comes to legalise something that was illegal.

Now, Sir, it is bad in law and, as I said, it would be quite proper if the Bill be made applicable from tomorrow so that the provision will be for prospective appropriation of revenue. But to seek to make it retrospectively legal, I think, would be wrong. Therefore, from this point of view I oppose the Bill.

12 hrs.

Then, there is another provision which will probably escape if it is not minutely analysed. First of all, I would like to know the amount that Government have allotted to its own fund in the last three or four evaluations on this 5 per cent appropriation, for then we could come to know what is the prospect or what is worthwhile for Government—to permit all the 100 per cent of the actuarial surplus to go down in the form of dividend or bonus to the policyholders or whether the 5 per cent is an amount sizeable enough for Government to appropriate. If it is small, I think, there will be no justification for this appropriation of the revenue; but if it is sizeable, there may be But before we give our consent we should like to know the quantum.

In the second amendment to section 28A, the additional clause, there is a need for an explanation. It says that if in any financial year profits accrue from business other than life insurance.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): About which Bill are you talking?

Shri Alvares: The Insurance Bill. What have you got in your hand? I would like to know whether Government is practising a sort of schizophrenia in this Bill. Does it divide the profits on the actual policy in one compartment and profit from the investment in another compartment?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: May I say a word? The hon. Member is probably referring the LIC (Amendment) Bill which is not under the consideration of the House. This Bill concerns with amendments of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Shri Alvares: Life Insurance Corporation Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Insurance is common to both; but there is life in one while there is no life in the other.

Shri Alvares: But he said "yes" when there was a doubt raised by one hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, life was not in a lively mood at that time. Now, will he go on without life?

Shri Alvares: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we consider what has gone on the record as a part of the speech?

Shri Alvares: No; it can be expunged.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I have no objection to having an amendment like this. But the whole question starts again with the question of nationalisation of general insurance. Some time back, I remember, the then Deputy Finance Minister said that this question had been engaging the attention of Government and that Government was considering it and would arrive at a decision very soon. But nothing has happened; meanwhile by some such small amendments the Government thinks

that the disease that has already eaten the vitals of the general insurance business in this land, can be cured. That cannot be done. It can be done only by a major operation and the Government actually has started, in principle, to have that operation. But why is the Government fighting shy of taking proper action at the proper time before it is too late? That is the whole question.

If we go deeper into this, I think, this is the most appropriate opportunity, before the Fourth Plan is finalised which is on the anvil, for seeking resources and seeing wherefrom the Government can get it. We thought, when the LIC entered the general insurance field, that there would be a proper balancing or adjustment of the resources between the private sector and the public sector. This did not happen. It could have happened if the LIC had done it properly. That was not done. It was done in a haphazard way, very hesitantly. The Government is fighting shy of touching the private sector in that respect also.

May I ask the Finance Minister why, when the Government itself is having 75 per cent of the general insurance in the fire department, that Government business is given to four major companies in India and why should not the Government take at least that in its own hands? Why should the Government give it to private companies? When the Government gives that to private companies, the Government pays the premium and finally these very companies have a portion of this premium collected in Government securities for which the Government again pays interest. So, why should this double contribution be made to private business like this? I do not understand this.

Already there is a trend of monopoly in general insurance. Year by year the number of companies is decreasing and not increasing even though the economy is developing and the scope of general insurance is also improving. There is vast scope for general insurance even now, but actually the number of companies has decreased and not increased.

Then, there is the question of the cut-throat competition in rebates. It is amazing that because of this competition in rebate not only the small companies, the small insurers, are going down but also the employees in Indian insurance companies, specially the lowest paid, come back in the foreign insurance companies. They are to suffer. The entire burden of the losses of their own mischievous act is placed on the shoulders of the employees so that their profits and profitability will not be affected. We find from statistics that general insurance is only seeing to more and more improvement in profits and profitability. From a very low figure of Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 40 lakhs, now it has come to about Rs. 3 crores in the last one year. When the *Times* analysed the statistics of about 24 companies, it found that there was a vast scope even now to improve general insurance business in India.

There is another point also to be mentioned in this regard. Even now the foreign owned companies are making more profits and are having more business because we have a wide field of oceanic traffic carrying our cargo outside and their cargo inside. Since, compared to the shipping position of foreign countries our shipping position is much lower, insurance business specially marine insurance is taken much more by these foreign companies and India is not getting its due share in that.

So, taking into consideration all these aspects of the question, I think, Government cannot evade this question of nationalisation of general insurance. This is the appropriate time that Government should give due consideration to this aspect instead of trying to mend the evils in this insurance business which is left entirely to the private sector more or less although the Govern-

[Shri Warior]

ment has a few controls there and there. In the larger interests of the nation, in the interest of its own employees and in the interest of the insuring public, I think, the Government must take a final decision now at the appropriate time and take over this business also and add to the LIC. This is my suggestion. I have no opposition to this Bill as such.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Deputy Minister for the very eloquent speech that he made while introducing this Bill. I think, if he goes on repeating his performances like this, he has a very bright future in this country so far as the Treasury Benches are concerned. I give him my hearty congratulations.

The first point that I want to make is that I cannot understand the policy of the Government. It is the half-hearted policy of the Government. When I see that the Government has nationalised life insurance and not nationalised general insurance, I am reminded of a proverb which I read when I was a student at school: It is the case of swallowing an elephant and straining at a gnat. They have nationalised life insurance which is a mammoth piece of work and, I think, on the whole they are doing well in that. But I do not understand why they have not taken general insurance. I think insurance should be looked upon in this country as one unified, integrated business and there should be one controlling authority for it, not that 7/8th should be controlled by one authority and 1/8th should be controlled by some other persons. I believe that the Government has taken too long for nationalising general insurance and the sooner it does, the better it is.

I ask myself the question: What is general insurance? Life insurance is for me and for the Members of this House and for the masses and when you come to general insurance, you think in terms of big buildings, you think in terms of cargo and you think in terms of other things which are the property of the nation or the property of a gentleman. I am very glad to hear that the message of life insurance is being taken to the rural people also—I read the statement of the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation the other day—and if you are going to do that, I do not understand why this Parliament House or the Reserve Bank building or the Rail Bhavan or the Krishi Bhavan should not be insured by us. They belong to us; they belong to the nation; they belong to the country and for their protection, we look to some foreign company or some indigenous company. I think this kind of anomaly can be seen in the thinking of the Indian Government only. No other Government will be guilty of this kind of thing.

Just now, my hon. friend said that 75 per cent of the insured money comes from the Government. Why is it that the Government is putting that money into the pockets of somebody else? I do not know what kind of economics it is. Economics means to keep the money into your own pocket or if you give money to somebody else, you give it to him for some consideration. But the 75 per cent of the money, as my hon. friend said—he is the master of statistics; I take my statistics from him—is going to the pockets of these persons who are responsible for general insurance.

Sir, some days back, a deputation of insurance workers came to see me. I asked them, "Where do you work? Are you the workers of the Life Insurance Corporation?" They said, "No, Sir". I asked then, "Where are you working then?". They said, "We are working in general insurance field". They gave me a memorandum—I am sorry I have not brought their memorandum—which, of course, the Finance Ministry must have had it and they must

have put it in cold storage. I can see that.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: They can send it to us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They gave me their memorandum and in that memorandum, we were told the story of discrimination; we were told the story of some pending promotions; we were told the story of unremunerative jobs and we were told the story of work which is not justly paid. In the interest of our nationals who are working in the general insurance, in the interest of the Government, in the interest of unified control, we must take general insurance. We are always asking for money for the Third Plan, the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan and we go to this country or to that country to get the money. But when we can get the money in our own country, we are shy of getting it. Why can't we reap up the profits of these general insurance companies for our own good, for the good of the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan? The hon. Deputy Minister who is so intelligent, who is so far-sighted and who is going to be so sympathetic, should try to have this general insurance. If he can get that thing done, he will live in the history of India and his name will go down in the annals of India. If he does not do that, I think, he will be like any other Deputy Minister. So many Deputy Ministers come and go; so many Ministers come and go—nobody bothers about them. But if the general insurance is nationalised by him, I think, the hon. Deputy Minister will become one of the immortals in the insurance world.

An hon. Member: What can he do?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I now come to the Bill. The Bill is very harmless. What does the Bill say? It says that there should be no mushroom growth of general insurance companies; there should be no growth of bogus companies; there should be no growth of companies which cannot pay their liabilities; there should be no growth of such companies as cannot meet the demands which are made upon them. I think this is all very good. But I ask the hon. Deputy Minister: Have we been giving a licence to the general insurance companies to do general insurance without proper capital, without proper accounting and without proper capital for meeting the demands of the insurers? If we have been doing that, we have been guilty of a national crime, if not of nationals.....

An hon. Member: Not correct.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nothing is correct. I know in your world everything is very good. My misfortune is that I do not live in your world. I live in the world of the poor; you live in the world of the rich....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was submitting that so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned, they are very good. But what has made the Government to bring forward these provisions now? Why should they try to mend the evil? Why should they not nip the evil in the bud? And the evil can be nipped in the bud only if you nationalise general insurance. That is the need, the crying need, of the day. That is the demand brought forward by our Fourth Plan, the Fifth Plan, the Sixth Plan and so on. I think if the Government does not do it, they will be failing in their duty.

Shri K. L. More (Hatkanangle): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Speaker who preceded me pointed out, there is no urgency to introduce this Bill. Secondly, the hon. Deputy Minister has not cited any instance or case where the insurers have acted adversely to the interest of the policyholders. On the contrary, if we look to the Hindustan Year Book

[Shri K. L. More]

of 1963, we will find that there is admirable progress in general insurance. My third submission is that the report shows that there were cancellations of only three companies. Even these cancellations were due to the fact that the insurers did not get their renewal of registration.

With regard to the power now given to the Controller, it is very vague and has not been properly defined.

Under these circumstances, I feel that it is very hard to congratulate the Deputy Minister on this. I oppose the Bill.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I support the provisions of the Bill as introduced in the House and I feel that the remarks made by the hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma, are beside the point. He forgets that, under the Insurance Act, any body or any company doing insurance business for a particular time is required to deposit certain amounts as provided in the Act itself. Therefore, there is no question of any insurance company being allowed to do business without proper deposits being made, as is provided for in the Act itself.

The provision that is intended to be passed today provides that the Controller shall not be bound automatically to grant a licence to a foreign insurance company unless he is satisfied with the points now indicated in (2A). Previously he did not have this power and the applicant was entitled to get a licence almost automatically. But now the Controller will be entitled to go into the facts and if he is not satisfied he will be entitled to refuse registration.

Regarding the other question about nationalisation, I do not know why, from time to time, this question is raised unnecessarily. They forget that general insurance is not a thing which will automatically bring money. That is, a good deal of risk is involved in the general insurance and if certain policies are not very carefully taken, it may be that, instead of profit, the company may be a loser and may have to pay much more than the premium that is earned. As you know, the Government has now a number of insurance companies which are entitled to do general business; they came in along with life insurance. Therefore, a certain amount of general insurance is being transacted by Government insurance companies. Therefore, there is no case why the Government should think of nationalising the general insurance companies. After all, no one would like to take all the risks himself. Generally when a company insures certain risks, it reinsures in the other companies to minimise the risk of a particular transaction. If there are a number of companies, they generally enter into certain arrangements whereby the risk is passed on to a number of companies on certain percentage basis. Therefore, I feel that the work is now going on in the right direction and that the Government should not take into its hands more than what they can manage. If they do so, they will be taking a risk which may not be justified and which will not be in the interest of the country. Therefore, I support the Bill. I feel that the provisions of the Bill are limited to a particular point and we should confine ourselves only to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After going through the Act, I feel that this amendment is necessary. But is that the only remedy which may settle this deep-rooted malady of the general insurance companies? You know why today every political party and even progressive individuals—there are some in the ruling Party also—are demanding nationalisation of general insurance: why suddenly this demand has cropped up and has become a living slogan or rather a national slogan in the country today. The same arguments were

advanced when Government thought of nationalising life insurance. I remember what happened when those who were opposed to nationalisation became the Directors of the nationalised industry. What happened to Life Insurance Corporation? It is a matter which I do not want to discuss here; it is known to the entire country.

The nationalisation of general insurance is necessary for augmenting the resources for our Plan. What are the profits of the general insurance companies today? I give you the figures of 24 companies. In 1964, the pre-tax profit was Rs. 487 lakhs; the profit after tax improved from Rs. 162 lakhs in 1963 to Rs. 272 lakhs in 1964. My hon. friend, Shri Himatsingka, says that it is almost a losing concern, rather a risky concern, and that Government should not have this adventure at this hour. The same arguments were advanced when Government thought of nationalising life insurance. After nationalisation life insurance, is it not adding much to the resources of the Five-Year Plans; is it not a fact that even today the L.I.C. supports with all sorts of finances? I think that the financial support that we get from the L.I.C. is the biggest.

There is not only the question of finances or augmentation of our financial resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan or Fifth Plan. These concerns are being run by the big business bosses. We know the history of the Ruby Insurance and the New Asiatic Insurance. If you read even the summary of their audit report—you have read that—then you will find that the affairs there are scandalous. Should we not nationalise those concerns. It is high time that we nationalised general insurance in the larger interests of the nation. We may not earn more than Rs. 4 to 5 crores a year, but it is necessary because the condition of the employees working under those insurance companies excites horror in me. There are no service conditions at all. This may not come strictly within the purview of the amendment, but the sense of the House should be taken into account. It is not I, belonging to the Opposition, who advocate nationalisation of general insurance. It is my hon. friends Shri D. C. Sharma and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who want nationalisation. So, there are sections in the ruling party also who have fought the elections with their own money, by getting money from the common people, who want to support this demand for nationalisation and not the interests of those who represent a particular business-house or business-houses. I am not attacking any Member of this House. Shri Himatsingka is more able than weak, but I feel that he should not oppose nationalisation. He says that his fear is that if Government take over these things then they would lose. But I would submit that if in the interests of the country, and for the welfare of the country, we want that general insurance should be nationalised, so that the people may benefit and the Plan may be benefited, and last but not least, those employees who are working under the heels of these big business-houses may also heave a sigh of relief, then what is wrong with it? I feel that nationalisation of general insurance should be done under those circumstances. In fact, a memorandum was submitted to the Government of India by the general insurance employees which revealed that the profits were rising day by day. They were not advancing their own arguments, but they were quoting the various papers run by the capitalists like *The Eastern Economist*, the *Economic Weekly*, and the report of some sample survey conducted by a group of persons. Their memorandum had revealed that the profits were rising day by day. Yet, my hon. friend Shri Himatsingka says that it would be a risk to Government if they were to nationalise both concerns. This slogan which is coming from a quarter, this slogan

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

which is coming today from a certain section, and this bogey that nationalisation would mean inefficiency and loss was raised at the time of nationalisation of life insurance also. This was raised when we started our own projects in the public sector. The same bogey will be raised when we demand nationalisation of banks and nationalisation of general insurance. But I would submit that if Government are really moving towards socialism, then they should take certain decisions boldly and firmly in this regard and I am sure that the entire country will support them.

With these words, I support the Bill, but I only wish that a more comprehensive legislation is brought forward to control the general insurance sector if we are not able to nationalise it immediately.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय उपमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन के द्वारा एसा उपयोगी विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

इसके अनुबंध उपबन्धों से मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है । लेकिन यह देखना आवश्यक है कि जो भी शक्ति इस विधेयक के द्वारा नियंत्रक को दी जा रही है, जिस नई शक्ति से उसे सुसज्जित किया जा रहा है, उसका क्या प्रभाव होगा । जब हम किसी अधिकारी को कोई भी शक्ति देते हैं तो उस का उतना उपयोग और उस प्रकार से कि जिस प्रकार हम चाहते हैं हो सकता है, यह देखने की बात है ।

जब मस्तिष्क के अन्दर सन्देह होता है तो सन्देह से ही तर्क का जन्म होता है, तर्क बुद्धि पर आधारित है । आज हम देखते हैं कि यदि हम किसी अधिकारी को या कंट्रोलर को शक्ति या अधिकार देते चले जायें और कोई कार्य उसी की मर्जी पर छोड़ दें तो मर्जी का मर्ज बन जाता है । आज हम, देश के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार का इलाज कर रहे हैं और उसको दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए । मैं इस विधेयक का कोई विरोध नहीं करता लेकिन आज जब हम भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए विजिलेंस कमीशन बनाने हैं, तो हमें इस दिशा में होशियार रहने की जरूरत है । आज आप इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो एक शक्ति दे रहे हैं उससे उस काम के अन्दर कितनी उन्नति हो सकती है इसमें मुझे सन्देह है । लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि बीमा के काम में उन्नति होनी चाहिए जिससे आने वाली सन्तति और देश को लाभ हो सके ।

जब अपने जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था, उससे एक बड़ी आशा बंधी और जीवन बीमा निगम स्थापित किया गया, मैं समझता हूं कि जीवन बीमा का कार्य सारे देश के अन्दर बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जो यह कहा गया है कि उसका क्षेत्र गावों तक फैल रहा है, इसे मैं नहीं मान सकता । मुझे एसी आशा है कि माननीय उप मंत्री जी उस बात पर अधिक जोर देंगे ताकि बीमा का काम गावों तक फैल सके । यह मैं आपके विचार के लिए कहना चाहता हूं, और इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि धन के बारे में, जीवन के बारे में हमारी पुरानी पद्धति की जीवन की धारा, जीवन की संस्कृति और जीवन की विचारधारा का कुछ और ही विचार रहा है कि :

'धन-जोवन का गर्व न कीजे माटी में मिल जासी'

यानी धन और यौवन का गर्व नहीं करना चाहिए । यह मिट्टी में मिलने वाला है । हमारे यहां तो यह विचार रहा है कि :

तेन त्यक्तेन भुंजीथा मा गृधः कस्य स्विद्धनम् ।
"(यजुर्वेद)"

जो धन हमें प्राप्त होता है या जिसको हम पैदा करते हैं उसको त्याग भाव से भोगें, क्योंकि धन तो आने जाने वाली माया है ।

आज हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा विकास की जड़ जमा दी है । जो उन्नति फैलायी है और जो स्वास्थ्य के साधन दिए हैं उससे हमारी आयु भी बढ़ी है और उसी का यह प्रभाव हुआ है कि देश में धन के बारे में और जीवन के बारे में विश्वास पैदा हुआ है, जड़ता के साथ नहीं, भौतिकता के साथ नहीं बल्कि इस विश्वास के साथ कि जीवन जीने के लिए है, जीवन आनन्द के लिए है लेकिन मनुष्यता तथा धर्म के नाते । सरकार ने इस काम में उन्नति भी की है और अच्छा काम किया है कि जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया । जहां तक सामान्य बीमा का सवाल है उसके बारे में ये तर्क दिए जाते है कि अगर उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं, तो उसमें झंझट है, दिक्कतें है । तो यह एक विश्वास की बात होती है । चाहे आप सरकारी आधार पर ही किसी काम को लें, लेकिन इस विश्वास से लें कि सरकार में इस काम को करने की क्षमता है, तो उसे आप कर पाएंगे ।

12.36. hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर और देश के बाहर भी लोग यह सोचते थे कि ये धोती वाले और टोपी वाले क्या राज्य चलाएंगे और क्या युद्ध में अपनी झलक दिखाएंगे, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हम ने यह दिखा दिया है कि हम जीवन में विश्वास करते हैं, राष्ट्रीयता में विश्वास करते हैं, देश की मजबूती में विश्वास करते हैं, और आज हमने जो शक्ति पाकिस्तान को दिखायी है वही जीवन बीमा का सब से बड़ा उद्देश्य है । इसी शक्ति और अधिक जीवन में लाने की बात है । इसी विश्वास को जीवन में और लाने की बात है ।

अगर आप जीवन बीमा के बारे में किसी गांव वाले से पूछेंगे तो वह यह समझेगा कि धन मरने के बाद मिलने वाला है, यह मृत्यु धन है । मृत्यु धन किसी को अच्छा नहीं लगता, हो सकता है कि मुझ जैसे कुछ लोगों को यह धन अच्छा लगता हो, लेकिन बहुतों को अच्छा नहीं लगता । लेकिन हमें आज इस काम में विश्वास हो रहा है । मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस तरह आप ने जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उसी प्रकार सामान्य बीमा का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और जो फायदा उस काम से आज विदेशी कम्पनियों को हो रहा है वह हमारी सरकार को हो ताकि इस धन से चालू चौथी योजना को बल मिल सके और देश की गरीबी और मजबूरी का इलाज हो सके और देश में एक नई शक्ति पैदा हो सके और देश में शक्ति और समृद्धि के स्रोत जो हम बहाना चाहते हैं उसे बना सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और माननीय उप मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अधिकारी को शक्ति दें लेकिन शक्ति देते समय इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण भी रखें कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि न हो ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): So far as the provisions of this amending Bill are concerned, I do not think that anyone can take exception to that. Apparently, all these provisions that have been made in the amending Bill appear to be correct and desirable. But I am afraid that in actual implementation and in actual practice, the discretionary powers may be used for strengthening the monopolies of the insurers. So far, the practice has been, and we have seen this in the various matters where licences have to be issued for industries or where discretionary powers are to be exercised that the officers generally remain under the pressure of the monopolists. Whether it be in insu-

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

rance or in banking etc., generally we find that the discretion is exercised in their favour. Newcomers are discouraged on some excuse or the other. Here in the amendment, various conditions are laid down for fulfilment by the applicant. It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that at present it is mandatory on the part of the Controller of Insurance to grant a certificate of registration to an applicant if the requirements as to registration are complied with. But now discretion is sought to be given to him to examine several aspects. There are conditions laid down, (a), (b), (c) and (d), and the Controller has to satisfy himself that these conditions have been fulfilled.

These are general conditions. For instance whether the interests of the general public will be served if the certificate of registration is granted. If he does not want to grant a certificate to a new insurer just due to the pressure or influence exerted by the monopolists already in the field, he will say that general public interests will not be served by grant of a certificate. I know certain instances where licences to new industries have been refused simply because of pressure from the big industrialists. They are told, 'You have no capacity; your financial condition is not satisfactory'. In this connection, so far as the big monopolists are concerned, whether in insurance or other business or industries, for instance, Birlas, Khataus and others, their financial condition is such that it cannot be compared with that of the newcomer in the same business. The newcommers' Capacity, to run business will always be deficient in comparision with that of the established family firms.

I agree the intention of Government is good But in the implementation, we find that the discretion is generally misused. It is misused under the pressure and influence of big business. Therefore, I think there is only one way out. So long as these monopolies continue, so long as the power of the big business and big finance continues to be recognised, their influence will remain and their influence will always be made to be felt on the officers also. That is why we always pleaded that the key industries should always remain in the hands of Government. They should be in the public sector. There is a strong case for nationalisation of general insurance. All these measures being taken would be useless or ineffective under these circumstances. If you do not give discretion to the officers, there would be inefficiency and delay in the disposal of applications. If you give the discretion, that is misused, and it will always be misused when economic power remains in the hands of a few wealthy elements. Therefore, I think that the economic power should remain with the Government and these monopolies should be smashed. That is the only way out. To that end, nationalisation of general insurance is an important step. In that case, all these amendments will not be required and the difficulties we are at present facing will be removed.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन लाया गया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। मैं उस का स्वागत इसलिए करता हूं कि उस की भावना अच्छी है, लेकिन यह मेरी निश्चित राय है कि इस संशोधन से इसकी भावना की क्रियान्विति नहीं हो पायेगी।

आज हमारे देश में यह बात स्पष्ट हो चुकी है जिन पैसे वालों लोगों के पास व्यापार, उद्योग बैंकिंग और जीवन बीमा का एकाधिपत्य है, उन की ताकत और शक्ति, उन के विष वाले पंजे इस देश पर इतने फैले हुए हैं कि वे न केवल इस देश के नव्वे प्रतिशत

व्यक्तियों के खून का शोषण करते हैं, बल्कि उन का प्रभुत्व यहां के बड़े बड़े वर्गों पर भी फैला हुआ है, चाहे वे वर्ग सरकार में हों और चाहे उस के बाहर। इस लिए जब सरकार ने इस बात की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया, उस ने देश के वाइटल सैक्टर्ज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। आप जानते हैं कि हम ने अपने देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर दोनों का स्थान दिया है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम ने यह भी निर्देश दिया है कि हमारे देश में उद्योग, व्यापार या आर्थिक क्षेत्र के जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सैक्टर्ज हैं, उन को हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में रखेंगे। इसी नियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने स्टेट बैंक और जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। लेकिन हम यह नहीं समझ पाए हैं कि जब सामान्य बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता है, तो उसमें संशोधन ही क्यों लाया जा रहा है। हम यह नहीं समझ पाए हैं कि जहां पर सर्जन की आवश्यकता हो, वहां पर छुरी से क्यों काम चलाया जा रहा है।

अगर श्री कृष्णमाचारी अपने को सर्जन समझते हैं—मैं समझता हूं कि वह हैं—, तो वह यह बड़ा आपरेशन क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? उन के पास फिनांस में जगदीश करने, लोगों को बनाने बिगाड़ने और तोड़ने फोड़ने की बहुत अक्ल और बुद्धि है और इस मामले में वह बहुत तेज है, तो फिर वह हिम्मत क्यों नहीं करते हैं और सामान्य बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? हम देखते हैं कि देश में पैसे वालों का प्रभुत्व बढ़ता जा रहा है। श्री कृष्णमाचारी की सरकार ने एक महालनबीस कमेटी बिठाई, जिस ने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि देश में सत्ता का—चाहे वह सत्ता राजनीतिक हो और चाहे आर्थिक हो—केन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है। आज इस देश के पैसे वाले व्यापार, उद्योग, राजनीति और हर एक जगह अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, उस का केन्द्रीकरण करते जा रहे हैं। मैं तो यह बात पिछले बारह, पंद्रह सालों से कह रहा हूं। उस के बाद स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू ने इस कमेटी की स्थापना की, जिसकी रिपोर्ट का द्वितीय भाग आज तक प्रकाश में नहीं आया है। इसका कारण यह है कि उस कमेटी के सदस्य काम नहीं कर पाते हैं और इस सरकार के मंत्रियों तथा कर्मचारियों पर इस देश के पैसे वालों का बहुत बड़ा जोर और प्रभाव है।

इस अवस्था में महालनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का जो भाग हमारे सामने आया है उस का श्रेय इस संसद को है, जिस ने हर एक सत्र में, बार बार और हर एक प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में इस के लिए जोर डाला। लेकिन अफ़सोस यह है कि जो भाग जनता के सामने आया है, वह बहुत ही तोड़-मरोड़ कर आया है। लेकिन फिर भी महालनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एक आईना है, जिस में समाजवादी होने का क्लेम करने वाली यह सरकार अपना सुन्दर मुंह देख सकती है। यह देख सकती है कि किस प्रकार इस देश के केवल छः बैंक सिर्फ़ बीस करोड़ रुपया लगा कर इस देश के हजारों करोड़ रुपयों पर अपना आधिपत्य रखे हुए हैं। और इन बैंकों के हजारों करोड़ रुपये किस के पास जाते हैं ? क्या वे रुपये इस देश की जनता की भलाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं ? क्या उन से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होती है ? क्या उन से कृषि का उत्थान होता है ? नहीं, उन से उत्थान होता है उस उद्योग और व्यापार का, जिस पर इस देश के छः दस या पंद्रह विजिनेस हाउस छाए हुए हैं।

अगर यह सरकार योजना में विश्वास करती है—मैं समझता हूं कि वह करती है—अगर वह अपनी चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 21,500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना चाहती है, अगर वह चाहती है कि इस देश में आर्थिक विषमता की दूरी कम हो, अगर वह चाहती है कि इस देश में राजनीति और आर्थिक शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो, केन्द्रीकरण कम हो, अगर वह चाहती है कि योजना को कार्यान्वित और सफलीभूत करने के लिए

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

साधन जुटाये जायें, तो उस का एक मात्र उपाय यह है कि वह इन महत्वपूर्णक मात्र पर अपना एकाधिपत्य करे । जिस प्रकार जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है उसी तरह से सामान्य बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप कीजिये, उसी प्रकार से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप कीजिये । हमारे बड़े माननीय मित्र ने अभी बताया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से बहुत दिक्कतें हुई हैं, उस में बहुत सी बुराइयां हैं । Man invented the aeroplane, apes got hold of it. इसका यह मतलब थोड़े हैं कि वह खराब है । प्रश्न यह है कि अगर आज हमारे कर्मचारी या काम को चलाने वाले मंत्री खराब है तो कोई काम ही हम न करें । इस का अर्थ यह नहीं होता है । यदि हम योजनाबद्ध विकास में और समाजवाद में विश्वास करते है, तो इस चीज को हमको करना ही होगा । आज भी हम बार बार अपनी इस प्रतिज्ञा को दोहराते हैं कि इस देश में गरीब और अमीर के बीच की जो दूरी है उसको हम कम करेंगे, आज भी हम चाहते है कि हमारे देश में समाजवाद आये, तो उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, उसके लिए साधन जुटाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की ओर अपने पग बढ़ायें । टिंकरिंग विद दी प्राब्लैम से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस तरह का संशोधन कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । यह अपनी जगह है । जिस तरह से हमने जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, उसी तरह से हम को सामान्य बीमा का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा । ऐसा होने पर ही इस देश की यह जो बीमारी है यह दूर हो सकती है । ऐसा करके ही हम साधन एकत्र कर सकते है, हम अपनी योजना को कार्यान्वित कर सकते है ।

हमने अपनी पहली योजना में, दूसरी योजना में, तीसरी योजना में यह प्रतिज्ञा दौहराई है कि इस देश में हम एकाधिपत्य का विकेन्द्रीयकरण करेंगे । इस प्रतिज्ञा को हमने बार बार प्लेटफार्म से दौहराया है । इस सदन में माननीय मंत्रियों ने दौहराया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रेड फोर्ट से और दूसरे स्थानों से घोषणा की है कि हम यह चाहते है कि लोगों की भलाई के काम हों और तमाम जो ऐसे साधन है जो आज इस देश में चंद मुट्ठीभर पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में केन्द्रित है उनका विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको उन से छीन कर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये । आज देश के अगर ये कर्मचारी गलत है तो मैं कहता हूं कि अच्छे कर्मचारी आप रखें । मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूं कि ये उतने तेज नहीं होते हैं जितने तेज व्यवसाय वाले होते हैं । लेकिन इन तमाम चीजों के बावजूद भी वे अच्छे हैं, उन पर आप विश्वास करें । आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें ताकि साधन आपको उपलब्ध हो सकें और योजना को आप चला सकें ।

अस्तु, यद्यपि इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, इसकी भावना का मैं आदर करता हूं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मेरी निश्चित राय है कि इस संशोधन को करके सरकार या तो सिर्फ उन लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंकना चाहती है जोकि राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग करते हैं या सरकार नहीं समझती है कि संशोधन के बाद भी वे काले, खूनी और नख वाले पंजे जो इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर छाये हुए हैं, उनके नखों को वह नहीं काट सकेगी, वह नहीं तोड़ सकेगी ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There seems to have been only one hon. Member who opposed the motion. The other hon. Members spoke on what might be called an ancillary matter.

The present Bill seeks to empower the Controller of insurance to regulate the applications which are received for starting new general insurance companies. At the present moment no such power exists. Power is taken to empower the Controller to say "no" in cases where he thinks it is desirable, and a provision for appeal to Government is provided. I admit that the scope of the Bill is extremely limited, but at the same time, I would say that the scope of the Bill is useful and desirable as a step for the purpose of better regulation of this part of insurance which is not being done at the moment because of the fact that it is almost mandatory so far as Government is concerned that they should permit people to form fresh companies.

So far as the major question which has agitated the minds of hon. Members is concerned, I would not deny that there is a lot of feeling in the country on this question of nationalisation of general insurance, and hon. Members who spoke were only voicing that feeling. The matter itself has got to be examined at great length and in great detail. It is not like life insurance where an actuarial assessment would cover the organisation adequately; also, the very wide range of cover that it introduces, the very wide scope of accumulating assets that is there so far as life insurance is concerned, does not exist in this case. Really this is something of a business with a certain amount of risk. I can tell the hon. Members that in regard to insurance against accidents, the profits are practically negligible. It is really a very risky thing, and sometimes some of these companies do not pay claims, about which we get angry, no doubt, if we have an accident.

Perhaps there is a very good reason for Government taking it over, because we insist on third party insurance at least. That part of it is all right, but you have to provide cover against accidents and pay for repairs for replacement of motor vehicles and the risk is considerably greater.

Of course, there is the question of marine insurance which has to be studied from different points of view. There are foreign companies operating in marine insurance, and whether by nationalisation we get the foreign business or not is a matter which we have to think of. It is obvious that the country where the shipment originates might insist upon a insurance being made there, or probably we will have to come to some agreement with those countries.

So, this is a matter which has to be examined at great length, and I think Government will continue the examination and see what they can do in this matter, whether it should be dealt with as a whole or sectorally.

I quite agree, in fact I do not mind confessing that my predilections are towards the public sector. In fact, when we nationalised life insurance, I felt we might have nationalised the whole thing, lock, stock and barel, but because of various other factors I think the colleague who did the nationalisation did not want to touch this aspect of the business. The matter might be looked into, but this think certainly has risks, it is not a matter entirely of profits.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are proud that we have a very strong and wise man to take that risk. You are not taking it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It might not be a very profitable business in certain sections.

Shri Warior: The claims, as far as we know from the analysis of *Economic Times* are generally only from 45 to 50 per cent.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is true, but I would like to mention one thing to hon. Members if they

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

will pardon me. Everybody wants nationalisation, but once we nationalise an institution, that institution comes under the largest amount of criticism not only from Members of Parliament, but also from committees. In fact, it is fair game for anybody to attack the public sector.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: That is a healthy sign.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know. If you create a child and say it should not be fed, it should not be allowed to grow, what is the use of creating the child?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : समाजवाद का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि पूंजीवादी समाज की सारी बुराइयां उस में हम रखें। नुक्ताचीनी इसलिए होती है ताकि वे बुराइयां दूर हों।

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): When you hand over a public sector organisation or a unit to people who really do not believe in prosecuting the public sector project, then the trouble comes. I am sure the Finance Minister will take steps by which such institutions are handed over to persons who have faith in prosecuting the public sector.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For instance, we say that the public sector should not make a profit, it should hand over everything to the employee. Then, what is the use? As a matter of fact, once we push the private sector out and take over, we should also make a profit. After all, Government does not always live by taxation, it also lives by profits.

I can tell you that so far as I am concerned, I am a person who believes in the public sector. I have believed in it all along. In fact, I have done my little in contributing towards that, not that I want anybody to recognise it, but the point really is this. This is natural. These are natural proclivities of human beings. I can tell you that the moment I leave this place and sit on the other side, my old days come back, I go to 1937, 1942 and 1956. It is only after 1947 we started restraining ourselves. Before that we just let ourselves go. That kind of thing is there even in a person like me who is old, who has perhaps got to be very quiet, has to learn the art of keeping quiet. It is very difficult to resist the temptation of pillorying the Government or finding fault with it. But that is neither here nor there. My hon. friend Shri Azad spoke about the Mahalanobis Committee and I can tell the hon. Member that I had put no spoke in the wheel of that Committee's report. There seems to be such a lot of internecine trouble as to who is to approve the report; the report goes on; the draft goes on and a redraft comes because we have got such a lot of wisemen together and wisemen are not able to agree. I hope ultimately something will come out of it and I do hope it will be soon. But I am not against the report nor am I afraid of what the report is going to be. I have been following it. Drafts come; somebody says, no; somebody else gives a draft and then somebody else is away somewhere else; it is something like what you may call the gooseberry; it is all right once you put it in a bag; the moment you put it out, it goes on and it is difficult to collect it again. Anyway, it is not germane to this issue. May I say that I apologise to the House for troubling it with such a simple matter. But I do think that even if ou want to nationalise insurance some such power is absolutely necessary and I hope the House will pass the Bill.

13 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 . stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.02 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1961-62 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,27,752 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 58,539 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Administration of Justice' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,84,725 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Health Engineering' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS AND EXTENSION CENTRES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 be granted to the President out of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 22,87,277 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,759 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 65,41,640 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,37,319 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,98,373 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. L—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 20,442 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 1,27,752 in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give assistance to the State to bring the salaries and allowances of Government employees drawing less than rupees five hundred per mensem to the level obtaining in the State of Madras.* (5)]

(ii) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide more uniforms to the police personnel and to supply them on due dates.* (6)]

(iii) "That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of

Rs. 2,53,053 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide more residential quarters to police constables.* (7)]

(iv) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide resting places for service personnel in police stations.* (8)]

(v) "That the Demands for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Bad condition of State Highways as well as village roads.* (9)]

(vi) "That the Demands for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to complete Block and district development works within prescribed dates.* (10)]

(vii) "That the Demands for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 1,37,319 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide protected drinking water in the coastal areas of Kerala.* (11)]

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

Shri Warior: I beg to mive:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,400 in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expand the machinery to combat ministerial corruption.* (2)]

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 in respect of District Administration and miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the establishment of the fertilizer-cum-petrochemical complex near the Oil Refinery at Cochin.* (3)]

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to bring the detenus to trial* (4)]

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give more facilities for release on parole.* (5)]

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allow as many interviews as needed to the relatives of the detenus.* (6)]

(vi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to fix the minimum family allowance to political detenus as Rs. 100 per mensem.* (1)]

(vii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to evolve a comprehensive scheme to develop fisheries as a basic industry of national importance.* (9)]

(viii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Development of fishing harbours at the various traditional fishing centres.* (10)]

(ix) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage more co-operatives of fishermen.* (11)]

(x) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish cold storage facilities in all fishing harbours and fishing centres.* (12)]

(xi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish a nylon net manufacturing unit in Kerala.* (13)]

(xii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish a marine diesel engine manufacturing factory.* (14).].

(xiii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take effective anti-sea erosion works in Kerala State, especially at Purakkad in Alleppey District.* (16)]

(xiv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide entire funds for anti-sea erosion works by the Union Government.* (17)]

(xv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the quantum of rice ration.* (18)]

(xvi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give extra ration to people on the sea coast of Kerala.* (19)]

(xvii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[*Need to reduce the price of rationed rice.* (20).]

(xviii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to introduce statutory rationing without any delay in Kerala State.* (21).]

(xix) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to exempt cultivators of less than fifteen acres of land from the operation of the Kerala Rice and Paddy (Procurement Levy) Orders, 1964.* (22).]

(xx) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to procure all paddy from cultivators of more than 15 acres of land after providing for cultivation needs and the cultivators family needs for food.* (23).]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Demands and cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Warior: To start with, I would have liked the Home Minister or at least the Minister of State for Home Affairs had been here because it is the Home Ministry which deals with most of the matters connected with Kerala State. What I mention or most of it may not be taken up by the Finance Minister although this is a financial proposition. The practice is that the Home Ministry deals with all these subjects covered by these grants. Anyway, I hope the Finance Minister will give his own advice in matters covered by these budgets.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): At present we deal directly with this matter; the matter of budgeting all this is being dealt with directly by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Warior: Only the budgeting part of it, not the actual problems. Suppose I speak about fisheries, the Finance Minister may not be knowing about it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I know very little about fisheries because I do not eat fish but I will try to answer the hon. Member.

Shri Warior: I have moved cut motions on almost all the subjects because there is no legislature in Kerala at present and we have to deal with all these subjects in this Parliament. If I take more than the time that is normally taken on such occasions, that is the reason for it.

Firstly, about the vigilance commission established in the interim period for which the original Budget did not provide. First of all there is the general question whether this vigilance commission is part and parcel of the Government machinery.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I may interrupt the hon. Member, I would like to tell him in regard to his cut motions that he may look into the recommendations of the Finance Commission which we have accepted, partly they deal with some of these matters.

Shri Warior: I have generally looked into it, not very specifically or in great detail. In this manner, corruption is only tackled upto a certain level and it is not going to have any solution to that problem. Here what we want is a machinery which will not in any way be directly or indirectly influenced by those in

authority. It must be as independent or in fact more independent than the judiciary because this subject is not between two parties, individual private parties. This is a special problem arising between the general public and the all powerful administration. So, that machinery should be responsible to the legislature, not to anybody else. Only such an arrangement would be welcome. But here the Government is trying to root out corruption by establishing this vigilance commission. The commissioner may be an honest, straightforward and with unbending integrity and invulnerable to extraneous influences, most qualified man in all these respects but even such a person cannot tackle that problem when it involves some personalities who are in the highest echeleons of authority. Especially in a State like Kerala, there had been a hue and cry about corruption from the ministerial level down to the lowest man in the hierarchy. The administrative set-up must also be geared up and it must be reformed so that it can give to people what they want in time, without any delay and all the other reasons for corruption must be rooted out. One way in which it should be possible is to make him responsible only to the legislature and not to any government authority; the commission must not be part and parcel of the government department. We cannot approve it. But as a start, we will watch its achievements and see what improvements we can suggest later on.

Demand No. 10 is connected with fertiliser and petro-chemical complex near the oil refinery in Cochin. This work is entrusted to FACT which is a fertiliser company owned by the Government and very serious questions are involved here. Although the word mentioned is 'petro-chemical complex', we fear that there is no such complex. This is the fear expressed by the papers of Kerala. This has been expressed also by the public men of Kerala and from those knowledgeable quarters as well. Since it is now entrusted to the FACT we believe that it is only going to be another fertiliser plant based upon the by-product of this refinery. Even then, we expect that it will not be a very big affair or an establishment which will be using the entire resources and the products of the refinery. The agreement with the oil refinery company, the collaborators, is such that in return to the foreign exchange that we are receiving in the form of technical knowhow, machinery and plant, we are giving them the by-products which we are producing. That means, if the percentage of the naphtha produced is not reduced to such level, this fertiliser factory will not even have sufficient raw material for its own use and for its own expansion. Hence, our request to the Government is that this problem must be thought over anew and the Cochin refinery, when it comes into operation, will also have the possibility of establishing plants for all the other petro-chemical complexes along with it so that the much-needed industrial expansion will be brought into being in Kerala State.

The next point is with regard to supplementary demand No. 12 which is concerned with jails. I wish to offer my suggestions on this matter. There are detenus, especially the so-called communist detenus, in the jails of Kerala also. Recently they had resorted to some hunger-strike in protest against the treatment meted out by the Government. The Government, after considering their grievances and demands, have conceded some of them and are now considering the grant of more amenities to the detenus in the jails in Kerala. But the main question that they had raised was their release. Even now, the Government is not willing either to release them or at

[Shri Warior]

least mete out that much justice which any Government is meting out to the highest criminals of the land, that is, bring them to the court of law. If they are brought to the court of law, and if there is sufficient evidence, the Government also can depend upon the correct decision of the court. Why are the Government fighting shy on this question? Again and again we have repeated this point in this House and we have to repeat it on the floor of this House, and we demand that the Government should think over this aspect, because we have a tradition; it is not as if we are submitting a new proposition: not at all. This is something connected with the vital interest of our land. A party or a body of opinion which is not quite correct in the opinion of the Government or which is not or which might not be quite palatable to the administrators and the Government should not be penalised in this way. At least, a sense of democracy must prevail; an element of democracy must be applied to them also. I do not say that the entire democratic rights must be given to them, those who are totally against the opinion of the accidental rulers at present. I do not say that. But at least an element of democracy should be shown or an element of democratic right should be given to them. That element of democratic right which is shown to any citizen or given to any citizen which we are allowing to the criminals, to the murderers and the dacoits in India, at least that much must be given to these detenus. That is not done, and we would demand again and again that the Government must consider this position.

More than that, most of these detenus, as you know pretty well, are Members of Parliament. They must be enabled do express themselves in this House. After all, the Government is also an elected government; these people are also elected people. If you deny so much of these rights to other ordinary men, so much of the representative character to others, well and good; we can think it over; but what about these people who have been elected by eight to nine lakhs of voters who are represented by these Members? Why should this Governmnt deny this right of representation of the eight to nine lakhs of people in the case of the Members of Parliament? At least the Government must have a reconsideration and re-thinking about it, and these people must not be penalised for having elected these Members. Because, these detenus have been elected by the people and yet the people are thus penalised by the denial of the right to these detenus who have been elected by those people. They might elect Tom, Dick and Harry. But having been elected, nobody else can represent the people. Should those who have elected them be denied representation in this House? Should their voice not be heard through their representatives in this House? How long can the Government deny this right? They could do it for one year, for two years, but what is the limit or the extent? The Government should decide the matter. Otherwise, if the Government is going to decide that such and such a person should be elected, then say so publicly; ask the people not to elect that person and say that he has no right to be represented. The Government can decide that. But since that is not done, my plea is that these people must be given at least the opportunity to represent the wishes, the aspirations, the demands, the requirements and all those things here in Parliament. After allowing them to come here, let them be taken away; I do not mind.

Shri A. K. Gopalan is now in Delhi; why not the Government alow him to sit here? We have sufficient security measures. After he has said in this Parliament what he has to say, let him, if necessary, be handed back to the police. I think that can be done. The court has summoned those people to be produced before the court, the

Supreme Court. He has been taken over here. If the courts can do that, why not this House do it? Why should the Government stand in the way? This is a very simple thing, and I request that the Government must give some consideration to this matter.

Then the main subject that is agitating our minds is the Plan. Unluckily, when the plans are on the anvil there is no representative government in Kerala. That has been our experience in regard to all these three Plans: the first Plan, the second Plan and the third Plan. Some people say that it is because of the political instability in Kerala. I think it is because of the instability of the Plan that there has been political instability in Kerala. It is not that the Plan is at fault because of political instability. It is the other way, *vice versa*, that is, because the Plan has been defective, there is political instability. The plans are such that no party in Kerala can give a stable government to that State. For instance, during the first Plan period, when it was discussed, the Congress had to recognise the majority, and what happened? The plans disrupted that majority. They could not get through the affairs with that Plan, which was crippled and truncated and which could not satisfy any of the basic demands and necessities and requirements of the State. Hence I think the Plans have contributed more to the instability of the Kerala State than what the so-called instability of the Kerala State has contributed to the default in the plans.

Here, I will concentrate on the basic industries to show how not only political stability but also social stability is affected. When I looked at the papers and the Government records, I saw that the Kerala Government has forwarded some programme for fishery industry there, covering about Rs. 10 crores by way of expenditure. That is why I wanted to mention it even at the beginning. We brought forward this problem before the Consultative Committee also but we did not get any definite reply from it. That is why again I am hammering it. Study teams have been investigating this problem of fisheries in Kerala. Statistics show that we are not tapping even one-tenth of the potential in respect of the fishery industry in Kerala. We are richer in fish in the Arabian sea than any other country, be it Norway or Japan, which has a coastline of 3,000 miles. The dead fish in the Arabian Sea Wadgebank is more than the catches we are making every year.

We have stressed in the consultative committee that it is not enough to entrust this matter of even producing a project report or scheme to the State Government. The people in the fisheries department there are jealous of their rights and authority. Only if this problem is taken up as a national problem, a central problem, we can hope to have a real fishing industry, which is similar to what is existing in Japan or Scandinavian countries. It is a question of investing Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores and establishing in the whole coastline of 200 miles all the modern equipment and accessories necessary for a full-fledged fishing industry. We want cold storage ships, cold storage facilities for the catches, for canning, shipment and distribution, at least in India and neighbouring countries. Japanese trollers are coming into the Arabian Sea Wadgebank 35 to 40 miles near Cochin Port, fishing here, taking the fish to Tokyo and sending them to the markets abroad after canning them.

In the United States, how is this done? As soon as the fish are caught, they are put in cold storage ships. As soon as the ship goes to the port, cold storage vans are ready to take them and there are chains of shops and distributing centres throughout the United States, so that the fish reach the consumers in a fresh condition. If such a thing can be done in Kerala, that will give more profit than any other industry. This will give employment to lakhs of people.

[Shri Warior]

This will be much better than even an oil refinery or petro-chemical complex. We do not realise the potentialities of this industry. It is such a vast vista and the whole coastline will be industrialised.

What is happening now? When the monsoon was on recently, there was foods shortage. People were fed on leaves and roots. Hundreds of deaths due to cholera occurred in the coastline, where food is available in the form of fish, where employment is available in the form of fisheries, where all social amenities can be given. Now not even drinking water is given to the people there. If it is industrialised, will government deny even drinking water to them? If the coastline is industrialised like Rourkela or Durgapur, all the modern amenities which are now available in these places will be obtainable in the Kerala coastline also. But whenever we make such a proposition, government do not listen. Of course, they have many other things to think over, but this is a question of national wealth, which is produced not by us, but by nature. It is already there. When the fish is asking us to be caught rather than die in the sea, we are not prepared to take it. So, the Central Government must take over this industry before the fourth plan is finalised, so that huge amount of foreign exchange can be earned. There is a study team which has gone into this whole matter and said that we can have as much foreign exchange as possible from this industry. I will just quote one para from its report to give a comparative study of the existing position in the fishing industry:

> "With about 3,000 miles of coastline and 0.79 million seagoing fishermen, Japan stands foremost in world fisheries. Her production in 1962 was 6.86 million tonnes against the world production of 44.72 million tonnes of fish. Similarly, Norway with a coastline measuring about 2,000 miles excluding the regions covered by the inlet and small islands has produced 1.34 million tonnes of fish in 1962. The fishing industry provides employment for about 87,000 fishermen in Norway."

Here you can easily visualise the position. I have got figures and I can convince anybody in the government about the possibility, feasibility and necessity of having a full-fledged national fishing industry, rather than leaving it to the fisheries department in Kerala. I am told they are against this industrial development, because they know once this industry develops into such a large scale, it will be out of their hands and control and it will be in the hands of the Centre. So, they do not want that. But the Kerala people and the State as a whole want that this must be taken up by the centre, which alone can have the necessary resources, which alone can provide the foreign exchange required and also the chain of organisations necessary for developing an industry like this, as in the developed countries of Japan and Norway.

Now that the Food Minister is here, I will take that subject. We have had many discussions about it in the consultative committee and we have come to some understanding about rationing, etc. Reports from Kerala even now show that the food position there is not at all satisfactory. I agree we are not producing enough food. But why? Is it because the productivity in our agriculture is very low? Nobody will suggest that. Productivity in Kerala is the highest in the land. I can quote figures and convince anybody. The real reason is that our agriculturists can get more earnings through cash crops and so they have turned to cash crops rather than foodgrains. If they turn to food cultivation, they can produce enough and more food. We will supplement that with the fish from the Arabian Sea. We do not want to go with a begging bowl before anybody. The 2 crores of people in Kerala are not beggars. We have sufficient land to produce sufficient food. We are not

doing it because, if a person has a chance to make more money, nobody will sacrifice it. We produce all these cash crops, export them and get enough food in return for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

13.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SEVENTIETH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th September, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th September, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

13.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: DEVELOPMENT OF FAMINE AREAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first resolution is of Shri M. Matcharaju. He has authorised Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah to move the resolution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

> "This House recommends to the Government that with a view to promote economic development of chronic famine areas of India, a Famine Area Development Authority be established with adequate funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

Sir, this resolution has been brought forward with the main intention of focussing the attention of the Government of India to the scarcity conditions prevailing in many part of our country.

Famine is a word known to everybody in India, and especially to certain portions of our country which are endemic so far as famine conditions are concerned.

I would like in this connection just to refer to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* which has brought out the years in which India had famine conditions. In this book they have mentioned certain areas where there were terrible famine conditions in India with the result that several lakhs of people died for want of food. This book says that famines in India started in 650 A.D. In 941 and 1022 there were great famines in India; entire provinces were depopulated and man was driven to cannibalism. Again, there was a eleven years' famine in the period 1148-59. Then again, in 1344-45 there was great famine in India, when the Moghul emperor was unable to obtain the necessaries for his household. The famine continued for years and thousands upon thousands of people perished of want. Then again; 1396-1407 The Durga Devi famine in India, lasting 12 years. Then, 1661, Famine in India; no rain fell for two years. Then, 1769-70, Great famine in Bengal, when a third of the population perished. Then, 1783, The Chalisa famine in India, which extended from the eastern edge of the Benares province to Lahore and Jammu. Then, 1790-92, The Doji Bara, or skull famine, in India, so called because the people died in such numbers that they could not be buried. According to tradition this was one of the severest famines ever known. It extended over the whole of Bombay into Hyderabad and affected the northern districts of Madras. Again, in 1838, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1874, 1876-78, 1897, 1899-1901 there were series of famines where millions of people died. All these things have been brought out in

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this book. And then it goes on to say that of all the countries in the world "Owing to its tropical situation and its almost entire dependence upon the monsoon rains, India is more liable than any other country in the world to crop failures, which upon occasion deepen into famine. Every year sufficient rain falls in India to secure an abundant harvest if it were evenly distributed over the whole country; but as a matter of fact the distribution is so uneven and so uncertain that every year some district suffers from insufficient rainfall. In fact, famine is, to all intents and purposes, endemic in India, and is a problem to reckon with every year in some portion of that vast area .....Famines seem to recur in India at periodic intervals, which have been held to be in some way dependent on the sunspot period. Every five or ten years the annual scarcity widens its area and becomes a recognized famine."

These are the factors that have been pointed out by many people, and even the British Government were concerned with the famine conditions and from time to time they were appointing Commissions to go into this question and devise ways and means for the eradication of famine.

So far as our knowledge goes, in India nearly 30 million people are affected by famine. If all these parts that are affected by famine are taken together and pieced together, it will be as big as a State in our country. So I feel that the Government's attention must be drawn to this, and I wish to urge upon the Government to see that measures are formulated to eradicate famine in this country.

I am aware of the fact that from time to time Government have been taking measures, after our independence, and that during the First, Second and Third Plan periods Government have been endeavouring and doing their best to eradicate famine in our country. I only want to emphasize the fact that there must be a specific and co-ordinated action in this direction and also that there must be an authority which is solely charged with the work of eradication of famine in this country.

Very recently, we are very happy to note, a similar development authority has been formulated for desert areas, I wish that the same type of assistance should be given to these famine-affected areas. As I told you, Sir, from time to time, to eradicate famine in this country, even during the British regime, several measures were taken. If you could go back to the time of construction of the Godavari barrage in Andhra and some other projects on the river Krishna, they go to show that in those days the British Government had constructed these irrigation projects mainly for the purpose of eradication of famine in those areas. A great engineer like Sir Arthur Cotton was also deputed to go there to construct some of these irrigation proects in order to see that famine is driven out of this country.

These famine conditions prevail mostly in the south—Madras, Andhra, Mysore, and to some extent Maharashtra—and also regions in the north like Rajasthan, Gujarat and South Bihar. These are called endemic famine-affected areas. We know the experience of the famines there. Every two years we get famine, and especially my part of the area, known as Rayalaseema, is the blacket spot in our country. Every two years famine occurs there. I may tell you, Sir, that the late Pandit Nehru, when he came to our area, saw thousands of gruel centres being opened. And the most respected people, people who have got the wherewithal to feed themselves, were not able to get foodgrains they had to go to these gruel centres and wait for hours together to get gruel. That was the condition, and he was very much concerned about the famine conditions there.

The Tungabhadra project also was designed purely to eradicate famine

conditions in this area. In Rajalaseema, especially, even the date of birth is calculated with reference to the occurrence of famine. When a person is asked about the date of his birth, this is how the question is put: how old were you when that famine occurred; were you born before that famine or after that famine? That has been a by-word so far as our districts are concerned.

There is also a story about the absence of rains in these parts. It seems Lord Indra ordered all the clouds not to rain on the Rayalaseema area. Unfortunately, there was a deaf and blind cloud. The deaf could not hear, the blind could not see. So they rained there accidentally. Then it appears Indra chastised them and asked them why they violated his instructions. The clouds replied, "It is also good; we rained there but we do not want to rain there any more, because when the rains come the people who have got seedlings will put them into the field, and now we do not rain further, they will be deprived of their seeds also". That is the story that is prevalent in our parts.

During these two or three Plan periods, though the Government has been doing its best, it has not been doing it in a co-ordinated or comprehensive manner, to spot out these famine-affected areas and formulate a comprehensive scheme. Several reports were prepared. Several people, economists, engineers and others, were asked to visit these areas and submit reports to the Government. The Famine Commission Report, the irrigation report and also the report on the development of Rayalaseema area, all these are with the Government. What is to be done is, Government has to see that these areas are rendered free from famine.

Sir, protection from famine is as important as food production. If famine areas are isolated and given protection, if famine is eradicated from this country, it will in a way be helping increased food production in this country. Several projects have been thought of and formulated. I only wish that there should be a separate authority with sufficient financial outlay to formulate schemes and also to devise ways and means how best to eradicate famine in these famine-stricken areas. I would only suggest that on the analogy of the Desert Development Authority, a similar authority should be constituted for these areas. Fortunately, these areas are rich in mineral resources. The Government can very well utilise those resources and try to start industries which will provide employment opportunities to the people. They can also undertake some irrigation projects and bring water to these areas. There are many tanks in these areas. Even before the British regime, some of our rulers with great foresight constructed hundreds and thousands of tanks. There are actually chains of tanks in some of these areas. The surplus from one tank will act as a channel to the second tank and so on, with the result that not a drop of water is wasted. They are fully conscious of the value of water. Some of these tanks are in a dilapidated condition. They should all be restored.

Sir, I am mentioning all these things only to show that a separate authority will be able to do more substantial work than the Government can do here and there. Under these circumstances, I would only say that the Government should take immediate measures to constitute this authority. There are also other chronic famine-affected areas. There are places like Mysore, Madras, Maharashtra and others. To give the fullest attention to these areas, there should be a well defined agency with substantial financial resources. Only then we will be able to eradicate famine and save these areas from recurring famines. Thereby we will also be able to increase our food production and save these famished people from falling easy victims to many diseases. When a man gets famished, he is liable to get so many diseases. When all these things are taken into consideration, I can only request the Government to

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accept this resolution and go ahead with the constitution of a separate authority for developing all these areas and for eradicating famine permanently from them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House recommends to the Government that, with a view to promote economic development of chronic famine areas of India, a Famine Area Development Authority be established with adequate funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

There are two amendments.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted namely:—

> "This House recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee immediately to carry out a survey with a view to find and delimit as to what are chronic famine areas in the country and to consider the desirability of setting up a Famine Area Development Authority laying down its precise functions, scope and financial implications, if necessary." (1)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) *omit* "chronic"; and

(ii) *after* "Famine Area Development Authority", *insert*—"which may also include the representatives of State Governments". (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the original resolution and these two amendments are before the House. The time allotted is two hours. Hon. Members might confine their remarks to 7 or 8 minutes.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this resolution. This should have been taken up by the Government itself just like many other independent actions on certain other heads. This is a vast country. We have got some subjects that are central, some provincial and some concurrent. But there are other aspects also which require the attention of different departments in the centre and also in the States.

Regarding famine areas in India, as the mover of the resolution himself said, the Government should make attempts to develop such areas with a specific provision of funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan, set apart for this purpose. Though we have got some famine relief funds just to give some doles and other things when there is a famine, there has been no attempt on the part of the Government of India to permanently eradicate the causes of famine which are very simple.

There are, Sir, some parts of the country where the people die of starvation. Unfortunately, since the definition of 'starvation' has not yet been finalised and accepted, the government officials, the district magistrates and sub-divisional officers, refuse to declare such deaths as starvation deaths and they attribute some other causes for the deaths of such people. The Government even refuses to declare the areas as flood affected and famine stricken. I represent one such area. I come from Katihar in Bihar. There are 9 thanas—Korah, Barari, Barsoi, Manihari, Balrampur, Kadwa, Azamnagar, Katihar and Baise—which are affected by famine, cumulatively worsening economic conditions of agriculturists there.

There are two reasons for famine in these areas. One is, what you call in Hindi, *sukha*—scarcity of rains. Crops grow up but due to want of rains they turn yellow very early and do not produce anything. Another reason is, in some parts, the crops grow up and are ready for harvest within next few weeks, but before that there comes the

wrath of nature and floods in the Ganges and some other rivers including Fulhar with the result that those areas get submerged. Hundreds and thousands of acres of paddy and jute cultivation which can serve the whole of Bihar and also some other deficit areas, if the Government could take some steps to prevent destruction from floods, get submerged and the crops are destroyed. I am choked to say this. I happened to remain here for three consecutive sessions. Last year, in August, in the Bihar Assembly, they sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,70,00,000 for the construction of a bund called Mallior Bund to save flood affected paddy lands in Manihari, Azamnagar etc. But, I do not know whether it is due to red-tapism between the three departments—the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the State Government and the Central Water and Power Commission—they could not as yet finalise as to whether it should be taken up or not. More than a year has passed. Do you know what it can do? It can save hundreds of acres of land from destruction of crops two or three weeks before they are harvested. I do not know what is obstructing the construction of this bund. I request the Government to take it up immediately and save the people there. I have seen with my own eyes people seeking roots of grass and other things. For two months they live on that. If the Government refuses to call it a famine area, I do not know what will be the definition of such areas. People want to work. When the harvesting time comes up, the entire agricultural labour, members of whole families, depend on work during the harvesting time. They live in the hope that in two or three weeks the harvesting time will come and they will earn some money. But then the floods come in and hundreds and thousands of agricultural labour are made to remain idle. They have no work. They do not want to beg. They do not want food for nothing. They are ready to work. They ask you to take work from them in exchange for money or ration. Government are unable to do that. They then begin to starve. Whenever there is agitation, you know what the Government do. They come forward with one day's or two days' ration. It is a mockery of solving the problem over there. What is the use? A family comprises of 5 to 7 men and the Government comes forward with a few grammes of food for distribution over there! Then the press will publicise that the District Magistrate and the SDO have been in action.

If this Resolution is accepted and the Central Government takes up this area under its control and makes a provision in the Fourth Plan, I believe our problems can be solved. I do not want to repeat what I have said but I can say again that we are making the unemployment problem very serious because due to floods and scarcity of rains agricultural labour has no work to do in the famine-stricken areas and the people starve. These places have had no development of agriculture and village industries. These people do not bother to know whether they are under the British regime or are independent. You will be astonished to see that for the last 17 years there is no development of roads, only 18 miles metalled road built so far. There are no metal roads and the name of the road is what was constructed there in the Mogul time. The road from the District and Sub-Divisional headquarters to the local block headquarters is not there. You can imagine about educational, economic development and other things in these areas, which are secondary because people cannot have any food, two square meals a day. I, therefore, pray and appeal to both the Irrigation and Power Minister and the Food Minister, who are here, that until such time this Resolution is taken into account they should do something on their own to save this area from the coming floods and sanction demands that are there for the construction of bunds and a few irrigation schemes, whether it is State Government project or the Central Government project, they should take it over as an emergency. That way they should

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kindly help our people so that further famines may not devastate these areas.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, has moved the Resolution for the appointment of a Famine Area Development Authority to be established by the Government. I support the Resolution in view of the fact that in our country, which is wholly dependent on agriculture, even after 18 years of independence we have not made much progress in agriculture and in providing facilities for irrigation which are still very limited although we are taking all steps to bring our agriculture within the region of irrigation everywhere. The time is very far off when we shall be successful in that direction. Therefore it is necessary that we should have a survey of the whole country with a view to locating or delimiting the areas which are visited by famine every now and then.

As has been suggested by my hon. friend, very large areas in practically almost all the States fall a victim to the failure of rains. Due to the failure of rains, there is failure of crops. Prices rise and people are thrown out of employment. Then, because of low nutrition a large number of people fall victims to various kinds of diseases. Due to some failures on the part of Government a large number of people have died also in the last famine in West Bengal. A very large number of people died only because the Government could not take suitable steps to transport food to that area. We see that if certain part of a State falls a victim to famine, we have to carry foodgrains to that part and give employment to people by starting works like construction of railways in that area.

But the purpose of this Resolution is not for rendering relief. The purpose of this Resolution is to cure this disease, to prevent famines from occurring. Therefore my hon. friend has moved the Resolution that the Government should appoint a special authority with a view to take measures that would go to the development of that area by starting certain industries. They may just dig some tanks so that water may be stored there and may be utilised for growing foodgrains.

There are certain other aspects of the question which could be taken up by that Authority. Therefore I have moved a substitute Resolution. There may be certain areas which may be falling a victim to famines and at least I am not certain which are the particular areas. So, we have to delimit those areas so that that particular authority should function in a good way. Therefore I have suggested that an inquiry committee should be set up by the Government immediately and that committee should go and visit every part of the country so as to locate and delimit such areas as will require the measures to be taken by the Authority.

This question is not to be opposed by the Government. The importance of this question is realised by the Government even and at present they are taking some steps. But if a committee is appointed to go into this matter, the committee will go into every aspect of the question, suggest measures and will also consider whether any authority of this kind is necessary for this purpose. If it is not necessary, the question will be given up but if the committee, after inquiry and after making a survey, comes to the conclusion that such an authority is necessary then, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend that one has been appointed for the development of hill areas in the country, on similar considerations there may be reason for the appointment of such an authority for the development of such areas.

I would only request the hon. Minister to have this question examined by the committee and if the committee reports that it is desirable to have an authority of this nature, that autho-

rity should be set up with some powers and sufficient funds for all kinds of development of these areas.

Then, every time when there is famine in any part of the country, we render relief and have to spend much money. But that is not a cure. If we are able to prevent damage in any area of the country by appointing such an authority which will take such measures as will go to the development of these areas on all sides—agricultural, industrial and other kinds of development—it will make them immune from further famines and the people will be benefited by that. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to accept my substitute Resolution so that this matter could be enquired into and concentrated and co-ordinated efforts may be made for the development of such areas which are chronic famine areas.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज श्री मच्छरागू ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है और जिस को श्री वैंकटासुब्बया ने यहां रखा है उस के लिये मैं उन को कांग्रेचुलेशन्स देता हूं। क्योंकि जिस चीज की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है वह काम उन्होंने हाउस में किया है।

माननीय फूड एंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब से, जिन का बड़ा भारी यश संसार में है और जिन से सारे देश को आशा है कि वह श्री किदवई की तरह से इस मसले को हल कर लेंगे, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उन्होंने एक छोटे से मसले को इतना बड़ा बना दिया है जिस को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं :

"मेकिंग माउनटेन आफ ए मोल हिल"।

14 hrs.

अगर भारत की 45 करोड़ इन्सानों की श्रम शक्ति का आह्वान किया जाये तो वह अरबों लोगों के लिये खाना पैदा कर सकते हैं। अगर यहां 100 करोड़ की आबादी हो तो उस सब के लिये वह पैदा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि मसले का हल ढूंढने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती। कहते हैं कि किसी की सुई खो गई थी। चूंकि कमरे में अन्धेरा था इसलिये वह बाहर रोशनी में आया और सुई को ढूंढना शुरू कर दिया। जब उस से पूछा गया कि वह बाहर क्यों ढूंढ रहा है तो उस ने जवाब दिया कि चूंकि भीतर अंधेरा है इसलिये मैं बाहर रोशनी में ढूंढ रहा हूं। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहें तो श्री किदवई की तरह से वह एक फमल में इस मसले को हल कर सकते हैं। थोड़ी सी बात को बहुत बड़ा बना कर दिखलाया गया है। मेरा एक तो निवेदन यह है कि इस फूड के मामले से आई.ए.एस. और आई.सी.एस. अफसर हटाए जाएं। यह जो हमारी डेमोक्रेसी की घुड़दौड़ हो रही है उसके अन्दर ये नहीं चल सकते। ये लोग उस वक्त तो सो कर उठते हैं जब किसान पांच घंटे काम कर चुकता है। मैं ने एक जिला अफसर को खुद देखा, वह आई०सी०एस० अफसर थे। उन के पास किसान आए और उन्होंने कहा कि 11 मील तक इतने ओले पड़े हैं कि उन में फसल का एक दाना नहीं रहा, आप चल कर देख लीजिए। इसका जवाब उन्होंने यह दिया कि हम तुम्हें बन्द करवा देंगे, तुम एपाइंटमेंट लिए बगैर क्यों हम से मिलने चले आए। तो आज देश की जिम्मेवारी जिनके ऊपर है वे नौ बजे तो सो कर उठते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस फूड के मसले को उन के पास से हटाया जाए। यह मामला किसी किसान को दिया जाए, जोकि इसकी दिक्कत को समझ सकता है, अफसर इस दिक्कत को नहीं समझ सकते। आप इस तजरबे को एक प्रदेश में, या आधे प्रदेश में या कम से कम एक जिले में ही कर के देख लीजिए तो आप को मेरी बात की सचाई का प्रमाण मिल जाएगा। जिन को काम करने की आदत नहीं है, वे काम नहीं कर सकते। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको एक

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । मैंने देखा कि बी. डी. ओ. की कार आयी, वह खाली थी । मैं ने ड्राइवर से पूछा कि कहां से आए हो, तो उसने जवाब दिया कि मुजफ्फराबाद से आया हूं, जो कि वहां से दस मील दूर था । मैं ने पूछा कि किस लिए आए हो, तो उसने कहा कि बी. डी. ओ. साहब के लिए कागजी नींबू लेने के लिये आया हूं । तो आप देखें कि दस मील का आना और दस मील का जाना, यह बीस मील का सफर किया गया, उस पर सरकारी पैट्रोल खर्च हुआ और ड्राइवर की तनख्वाह भी लगी, तो चार नींबू लाने पर उन्होंने इतना खर्च कर दिया । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि ये लोग इस काम को नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि इनके दिल में दर्द नहीं है । किसान के बेटे को यह काम दीजिए, वह इसको समझ सकता है, ये अफसर इसको नहीं समझ सकते ।

मैं ने देखा सहारनपुर में ग्रो मोर फूड की मीटिंग हो रही थी, उस वक्त एक किसान ने तहसीलदार साहब से पूछा कि किस चीज की मीटिंग हो रही है, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि तुम्हारे मतलब की नहीं है । आप देखें कि अनाज अधिक पैदा करने के लिए जो मीटिंग हो रही है उस के बारे में किसान को कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे मतलब की नहीं है । इसी लिए मैं कहता हूं कि जब तक आप किसान को आगे आने का मौका नहीं देंगे तब तक यह मसला हरगिज हल नहीं हो सकता ।

आज हालत यह है कि देश में चीज पड़ी है पर उसका उपयोग खेतों के लिए नहीं हो रहा है । आज गांवों में कूड़े के ढेर लगे हैं । अगर उसको उठा कर खेतों में पहुंचा दिया जाए तो हमें किसी के सामने फरटीलाइजर के लिए हाथ नहीं पसारना पड़ेगा । यह मामूली सा काम है इसको नहीं किया जाता । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मसले को हल करने के लिए बोर्ड और कमेटियां बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । यह किसान का काम है, उसको दीजिए, वह इस काम को पूरा कर सकेगा । आप देखें कि आज तक जितनी कृषि पंडित की उपाधियां दी गयी हैं उन में से क्या एक भी किसी एग्रीकल्चर के एम०एस०सी० या बी०एस०सी० को या किसी डिप्टी० डाइरेक्टर को दी गयी है । जिनको ये उपाधियां दी गयी हैं उन में से अधिकांश करीब करीब अनपढ़ हैं । लेकिन उनको पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी खेती का ज्ञान होता चला आया है । आपके अफसर उसके ज्ञान को नहीं पहुंच सकते । अगर आपको खेती का डेवेलपमेंट करना है तो उस के लिए बोर्ड और कमेटियां बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, किसान को इस काम को करने का मौका दिया जाए तो यह मसला हल हो सकता है ।

अब आप बाढ़ के मसले को लें । मैं ने देखा है कि राइन नदी को कंट्रोल करके रख दिया गया है । लेकिन हमारी गंगा और जमुना बिना नकेल के ऊंट की तरह चल रही हैं । यदि आप इन नदियों को बांध दें तो देश को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है आज जो रुपया आप नाच और गाने पर, कल्चरल प्रोग्रामों पर खर्च करते हैं, जो रुपया आज इस तरह की बेहूदगीयों पर खर्च किया जाता है उसे रोक कर गंगा, जमुना आदि बड़े बड़े दरियाओं को बांधा जाए । अगर इनको बांध दिया जाए तो ये नदियां नहरों की तरह चलें । चाहे गंगा हो, या जमुना हो, या घाघरा व राप्ती हो, अगर इन बड़ी नदियों को बांध दिया जाए तो आप को खेती के लिए 20 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन मिल सकती है और इससे बड़ा फायदा हो सकता और आज के जमाने में जब कि दुश्मन हमारे ऊपर हमला कर रहा है हमको किसी के आगे हाथ पसारना न पड़ेगा और हम अन्न के मामले में अपने पैरों खड़े हो सकेंगे । भूखा आदमी ज्यादा देर तक नहीं लड़ सकता । भूखा आदमी लड़ेगा, मगर

उसके लिए एक चीज की जरूरत है। सरकार आज बेकार के जितने खर्च हैं उनको रोक कर उस रुपए को किसान का दुख दूर करने के लिए खर्च करे।

रूस में किसान के लिए आज बड़ा काम किया गया है और वह किसी पर अन्न के लिए निर्भर नहीं है। इसका कारण क्या है। आज रूस का सारा बजट केवल तीन चीजों पर खर्च होता है, बच्चों की शिक्षा पर, खेती की उन्नति के लिए और डिफेंस पर। वे एक पैसा दूसरे देशों से वैसलीन, हैजलीन आदि खरीदने पर खर्च नहीं करते। लेकिन यहां खेती पर खर्च नहीं हो सकता, और चीजों पर खर्च हो रहा है।

मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा कि जिन किसानों को बीज दिया जाता है उनसे कहा जाता है कि तुम फरटीलाइजर भी लो, उनको फरटीलाइजर लेना पड़ता है। जिन खेतों में दस दस मील तक पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, न नहर है न ट्यूब वैल हैं, उनमें उस फरटीलाइजर को डालने का परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसने बीज को भी फूंक दिया और बीज भी वापस नहीं निकला।

इसी तरह से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ों को रोका जा सकता है यदि समय से हमारे खेतों की जताई हो जाए। आजकल यह होता है कि खेत कल्लर पड़े रहते हैं और जो पानी बरसता है उससे बाढ़ आ जाती है और खेत उपजाऊ नहीं हो पाते। अगर समय से खेतों का टिलिंग हो जाए तो बाढ़ से नुक्सान नहीं हो सकता।

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे सरजू पाण्डेय के यहां टोंस नदी है। मगल काल में उसके लिए एक नहर बनायी गयी थी जो सारे शहर का पानी खींच कर ले जाती थी। आज हम देखते हैं कि उस नहर में मवेशी चरते हैं। कूड़ा करकट एकट्ठा हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि अगर वह इस मामले को हल करना चाहते हैं तो काश्तकार को छोड़ कर खेतों में जायें। वहां जाने से यह मसला हल हो सकता है, भगवान उनको ऐसा करने पर यश भी देगा। यह काम प्रैक्टिकली खेत में जा कर करने से हो सकेगा।

Shri H. V. Koujalgi (Belgaum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. It is really a very reasonable and a genuine Resolution. If we look to the map of each State, we will find that some part of the State or some part of the district is a scarcity or a famine area. If we look to the history of the last 30 to 40 years, we will see that every second year or third year there is a famine or condition akin to scarcity. And we find that no efforts have been made to eradicate this disease on a permanent measure.

If we look to the measures that have been taken in the past, the only possible remedies are the famine relief code, the land revenue codes and some of the local Acts. According to these remedies, whenever there is a famine or there are conditions akin to scarcity, only temporary measures to relieve the famine-stricken people are undertaken, that is, in the form of giving them some relief works of constructing some roads or digging some tanks or something like that. But these are all temporary measures and the condition of the people has remained the same.

If we look to these areas, the people have remained as backward, as poor, as they were before. So, the object of this Resolution is to see that these areas are developed and the economic condition, the standard of living, of the people should be raised to that of persons living in other areas.

Sir, I come from a scarcity area—half of my constituency is a famine-stricken area—and every third year

[Shri H. V. Koujolgi]

there is a famine. I have seen the horror and the difficulties of the people that have been experienced by these people. Sometime back, the Mysore Government also considered this idea of tackling this famine problem on a permanent basis. But the Government found it difficult to provide sufficient funds for such works. That is why it is better that the responsibility is taken by the Centre also. It is no use saying that this particular famine area comes within a particular State and that the State should tackle it. Permanent measures will have to be taken. That is why the help of the Central Government is necessary. As suggested by the Mover of the Resolution, sufficient funds will have to be provided for in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and it will have to be tackled on a permanent basis. Whatever it is possible, in these famine-stricken areas, priority should be given to irrigation works—constructing tanks and major and minor irrigation. Special attention should be given to these works and they should be constructed first as compared to other areas.

Secondly, some industries will have to be started there because, in these areas, the rainfall is very scanty and irrigation projects are not feasible in all the areas. So, some industries, both major and minor, will have to be started and the Government will have to pay special attention to this also. Then only the economic development of these areas is possible. I submit—one of the amendments is there—there should be objection to first investigating which are the famine-stricken areas in the whole of the country and then seeing what measures are to be taken with regard to the particular conditions in each of the areas. I support this Resolution.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है उस में इस बात की मांग की गई है कि सरकार को सूखे को कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक फेमिन एरिया डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी नियुक्त करनी चाहिए, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है आज की मौजूदा समस्यायों को पकड़ सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है । जितने भी सवाल उठते हैं, सूखे की समस्या हो, खेती की समस्या हो मुझे तो यह भी कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं होगी कि हमेशा हाउस को और देश को मंत्रियों द्वारा गलत सूचनाएं दी जाती हैं । सरकार की ओर से सिर्फ आंकड़े दे दिये जाते हैं और अगर उन आंकड़ों को पढ़िये तो मालूम होता है कि वे एक नई दुनिया में रहते हैं । मुझे मालूम है कि अभी एक दिन माननीय श्री हुमायूं कबिर ने यह कहा था कि तेल सब को मिल रहा है और तेल की कोई किल्लत नहीं है जिसका कि हमारे पास न कोई जवाब है और न ही देश के पास कोई जवाब है । दरअसल बात यह है कि हमारे मंत्रीगण नौकरशाही के चक्कर में फंसे रहते हैं और उनको जनता की वास्तविक परेशानियों और कठिनाइयों का पता ही नहीं चलता और आज हालत यह हो गई है कि वे न जनता की भावना का आदर करते हैं और न सदन में सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये गये प्रश्नों और उनके पीछे जो भावना विद्यमान होती है उस का आदर करते हैं । सरकार के मंत्री लोग सिर्फ कागजों के जाल में घूमते रहते हैं ।

श्री वाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : जलाने वाले तेल की बात है खाने के तेल की नहीं है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : चाहे खाने का तेल हो या जलाने का तेल हो कोई भी तेल नहीं मिल रहा है । आप पार्टी और कांग्रेस का यहां खयाल रख कर न कहिये और मैं तो समझता हूं कि जब आप बोलने के लिए खड़े होंगे तो आप भी यही कहेंगे जो कि मैं कह रहा हूं ।

मैं भी उन्हीं इलाकों से आता हूं जहां पर कि सूखे की परमानेंट समस्या है । आजमगढ़, गोरखपुर, बस्ती, देवरिया और बलिया आदि यह पूर्वी जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं जहां कि सूखे की समस्या हमेशा मौजूद रहती है । इनकी दुर्दशा के बारे में पिछले दिनों एक माननीय सदस्य ने रोते हुए कहा था जिसके लिए कि पटेल कमीशन बनाया गया । तमाम रुपया खर्च होने के बाद निकला कुछ नहीं । माननीय सदस्य श्री यशपाल सिंह ने कहा कि जिस चीज पर रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए उस पर सरकार खर्च नहीं करती और ऐश व आराम में यह रुपया खर्च किया जाता है । हमारा चार्ज यह है कि रुपये की बहुत फिजूलखर्ची होती है जिसका कि जिक्र इस सदन में सैकड़ों बार हुआ है और हमारी मांग है कि उस फिजूलखर्ची को कतई बंद किया जाय । डेवलपमेंट की आड़ में ए० डी० ओज० बी० डी० ओज० की फौज तैयार की गई है जैसे घोड़ा ए० डी० ओज, मच्छर ए० डी० ओज०, न मालूम दुनियां भर के कौन कौन अफसर मुकर्रर कर रक्खे हैं जिन पर कि जनता का करोड़ों रुपया सत्यानाश होता है । समझ में नहीं आता कि जिले में कितने दुनिया भर के ए० डी० ओज० आपने इकट्ठा कर रक्खे हैं ? इन पर खर्च होने वाला पैसा बचा कर उपयोगी कामों पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए । पानी को रोकने के लिए बांध बनवाने पर रुपया यदि खर्च किया जाय तो इससे सिंचाई बढ़ सकती है और देश का खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है । जो कुछ भी कागजों में लिखा हुआ है वह सब झूठ है और इसका सबूत यह है कि पूरे देश में जितनी भी सिंचाई लायक जमीन है उसमें से अब तक 26 परसेंट पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो सका है । मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सूखे से मुल्क को बचाना है तो आप जो फिजूल-खर्ची करते हैं, इधर, उधर डांस में, नाच में, गानों में और विकास मेलों आदि में, वह बंद की जाय और वही पैसा सिंचाई और अन्य साधन सुलभ करने के लिए खर्च किया जाना चाहिए।

यह कृषि पंडित के लिए जो इनाम दिये जाते हैं वह बिलकुल गलत लोगों को और अधिकारियों के चापलूसों को दिये जाते हैं । मैं अगर चाहूं तो केसेज दे सकता हूं जहां कि गलत लोगों को यह इनाम महज चापलूसी के ऐवज में दिये गये । होता यह है कि दूसरे के खेतों से अनाज लाकर अपने गल्ले में मिला देते हैं और अधिकारियों को अपने घर में बिठाते हैं, चाय, पानी आदि से उनका स्वागत करते हैं और इस तरह से उनको दिखा कर संतुष्ट करा देते हैं कि यह इतना पैदा हुआ जो कि सोलहो आने गलत होता है और चापलूसी करके कृषि पंडित हो गये हैं । आखिर यह झूठ किसी न किसी दिन तो खुलेगा ही ।

हालत इस हद तक आज पहुंच चुकी है कि बिहार में लोग जड़ें खा रहे हैं । हमारे यहां ताल में एक घास होती है जिसको कि लैंड़ई कहते हैं । गढ़नी, और पुरइन के पत्तों पर लोग अपनी जीविका का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं जब कि दूसरी तरफ

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

हम देखते हैं कि आप इस तरह की फिजूलखर्चियां कर रहे हैं । सरकार को यह याद रखना होगा कि सिर्फ आंकड़ा-शास्त्रीय का विवेचन करने से ही मुल्क का पेट भरा नहीं जा सकता है । आज देश के ऊपर संकट है, हर आदमी परेशान है, सारे देश में एक तरीके से आग लगी हुई है, कहीं भी पानी नहीं बरसा और आंकड़े आ रहे हैं कि देश में बम्पर क्रोप हुई है । इस तरह की जो मनगढ़न्त और गलत खबरें आपको देते हैं वे दरअसल नौकरशाही है जिसको कि जनता से कोई मतलब और सरोकार नहीं है । दरअसल नौकरशाही मुल्क के लोगों को धोका देती है और गलत आंकड़े सरकार के सामने पेश करती है । किसान रोते रहते हैं और चिल्लाते रहते हैं और वहां वह जाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं । कांग्रेसी एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० भी इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि अधिकारीगण उन के साथ किस तरह से पेश आते हैं? रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्यगण जब अधिकारियों के पास जनता की कठिनाइयों और शिकायतों को लेकर जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ चल कर देखिये कि सूखे की क्या हालत है तो वह झट से उनको यह उत्तर दे देते हैं कि यहां कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है हमने लेखपाल से रिपोर्ट मंगा ली है, आप कोई चिन्ता न कीजिये और तशरीफ ले जाइये और वे बेचारे अपना सा मुंह लेकर वापिस चले जाते हैं ।

अभी इंश्योरेंस अमैंडमेंट बिल पर जब सदन में बहस हो रही थी तो उस पर सारे मैम्बरों ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि बीमे का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय । सारे मैम्बरों की नेशनलाइजेशन के पक्ष में राय थी । किसी ने भी इस विचार का विरोध नहीं किया तो भी सरकार उनकी भावना का आदर नहीं करती और बीमे का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करती । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार यह जो बी० डी० ओज० की फौज पर पैसे का भारी अपव्यय कर रही है उसे बंद कर उपयोगी कार्यों में खर्च करे । पुराने तालों की मरम्मत कराये, बांध बनवाये और नहरों आदि द्वारा सिंचाई के साधन अधिक मात्रा में किसानों को उपलब्ध करे ।

गांवों में जितनी सरप्लस जमीन है और जो कि ग्राम समाज की सम्पत्ति है उस पर गांवों के गुण्डों ने कब्जा कर लिया है, उन्हें उससे बेदखल करने के लिए सरकार आवश्यक कानून बना कर कार्यवाही करे । मवेशियों के लिए चरागाह का बंदोबस्त होना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बस एक मिनट में मैं समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें । अगर आप इसे इस रूप में स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इसमें संशोधन कर लीजिये और उसके अनुसार आप कानून बनाइये लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार देश को सूखे की अवस्था से बचाने के लिए कोई एक पुरजोर कदम उठावे जिससे कि इस देश की रक्षा हो सके । मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेंगे और मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस न लें ।

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): I support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah. I

have worked for relief in the famine areas and I really congratulate my friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, for moving this Resolution appealing to the Government to establish a Famine Areas Development Authority.

I was associated with Thakkar Bappa who organized relief work in various areas of India. I do remember that, in 1920, there was a great famine in some parts of Gujarat and he organized relief work and it was from then onwards that I was associated with him. I recollect with vivid memories the agonies of the people and their sufferings. Therefore, I appeal that this Authority should be established as early as possible. Various famines have occurred in this country in the past. A very big list from the Encyclopaedia of Britannica has been given by my hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, but in living memories, I know that various famines have visited our country. During the years 1900, 1901 and there was a great famine called *Chappanya* in our area which affected many parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan in which many people died and many heads of cattle perished. After that, the famine relief code was enacted by the British Government in those days. We are even today providing relief according to that old code. No amendment has been made, so far as I am aware to that code. That old rusted code is of no avail nowadays. We should look at it from a new angle and relieve the distress of the famine-stricken people, on a permanent basis. No doubt, some relief measures are taken and also steps are taken to provide some employment to those people when a famine visits the area. But that is only a temporary measure. Some permanent kind of measure should be taken by Government to develop the famine areas.

I remember that in 1951-52, a famine commission was appointed by the Government of India when there was a great famine in Bijapur, Rayalaseema and the northern parts of Gujarat. That commission visited my area also. Some recommendations were made to Government by that commission. I do not know what recommendations have been implemented by Government so far. So, I suggest that immediately something should be done to relieve the sufferings of the people on a permanent basis.

In India, only 20 per cent of the land is under irrigation. We should increase the area under irrigation and increase that percentage. More areas should be brought under irrigation. There are various schemes in this regard but they are mostly in the areas which are not affected by famine. I would suggest that whenever irrigation schemes, whether they be major or minor or medium, are taken up, first preference should be given to these famine areas which are every now and then affected by famine. As far as my district is concerned, I can say positively that every third year is a bad year and every fifth year is a scarcity or famine year. Nothing has been done so far to improve the situation.

I had organised relief work in that area as the president of the district local board, and about a crore of rupees might have been spent in that small area—giving scarcity years from the year 1919-20 to 1960—to provide temporary relief to the people. If only that one crore of rupees had been spent on irrigation work and to provide some industries on a permanent basis, I think the area would have been rid of the sceptre of famine.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): What is the hon. Member's district?

Shri D. J. Naik: It is Panchmahals. I have worked for famine relief, and I know as the president of the district local board how much money has been spent in that one district alone during the years 1920 to 1900

[Shri D. J. Naik]

Therefore, I suggest that some permanent solution should be found for these areas. My hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das has moved an amendment to investigate what the famine areas are. I think Government are already aware of the areas which are chronically famine-affected areas. So, there is no point in further investigating and then establishing an authority, because that would take much time. Since this problem is a very important and urgent problem, it should be taken up as early as possible just as the desert development programme has been taken up. Just as a desert development authority has been instituted, likewise, I would suggest that for the famine areas, a famine areas development authority should be immediately set up. I know that our Food and Agriculture Minister hon. Shri C. Subramaniam, and our Irrigation and Power Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, are very capable men. I appeal to them to take up this matter immediately and do whatever they can and to allocate some more funds in the Fourth Plan for developing famine-affected areas.

श्री वाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । क्या इस का समय बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

श्री रामलेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारे देश में अकाल की स्थिति है और जिस स्थिति में आज देश है, जो सरकार की नीति है और उस नीति पर चलने के जो नतीजे निकल रहे हैं, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद हर वर्ष देश के किसी न किसी कोने में अकाल और अभाव की स्थिति रहेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि जब देश की यह स्थिति हो, तब जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है, वह बहुत सामयिक है, जिस की ओर इस सदन का, माननीय खाद्य मंत्री और सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी सोचता हूं कि जहां तक डेवेलपमेंट एथारिटी की स्थापना का प्रश्न है, यह सही है कि उसके बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा हो जाये, लेकिन उस एथारिटी के बन जाने से इस समस्या का हल होगा, मैं समझता हूं कि वह स्थिति नहीं है, क्योंकि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चली हैं और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की तैयारी है, लेकिन फिर भी इस देश के खाद्य संकट और अकाल की स्थिति में कोई बदल नहीं हुआ है । इस लिए आज सारा मामला दृष्टि का हो गया है । क्या हमारी दृष्टि है, क्या हमारी नीति है और कैसे हम इस समस्या का हल करेंगे, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

अगर इस विषय मे विचार किया जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि अकाल और अभाव का मुख्य कारण है बाढ़ और सूखा । आज सारा देश बाढ़ और सूखे की समस्या से दो चार है—किसी इलाके में बाढ़ है और किसी इलाके में सूखा है । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा—और आंकड़े भी यह कहते हैं—कि सारे देश में 31 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में खेती होती है, लेकिन उस में केवल 6 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में पानी की व्यवस्था है और बाकी सारी खेती आसमान के सहारे चलती है । ठीक से पानी बरस जाये, तो खेती अच्छी हो जाती है और अगर पानी नहीं बरसता, तो खेती सूख जाती है । उस खेती की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं हो पाई है, हालांकि तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनायें बीत चुकी हैं । इस लिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है ।

जहां तक नदियों की बाढ़ का प्रश्न है, योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कई सड़कों और नहरों का निर्माण हुआ है और नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई गई हैं, लेकिन चूंकि योजना में कुछ

त्रुटि रही और सब बातों पर व्यापक दृष्टि नहीं रखी गई, इस लिये उन इलाकों में भी बाढ़ आ जाया करती है, जहां पहले कभी बाढ़ की समस्या नहीं थी । इस लिये इन सब बातों पर ध्यान जाने की आवश्यकता है ।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, केवल एथारिटी बन जाने से काम नहीं चलेगा—दृष्टि का सवाल है । जैसे, आज सारे देश में छोटे और बड़े का जबर्दस्त फर्क है । इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि जो इलाके अकालग्रस्त हैं, उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । अगर उसी के साथ इस देश की आबादी को जोड़ा जाये, तो उन मनुष्यों के लिये भी व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है, जिन की आमदनी कम है ।

हम ने तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं और अठारह सालों के समाजवाद में देखा कि छोटे आदमी और बड़े आदमी की आमदनी में फर्क बराबर बढ़ा है, घटा नहीं है । अगर समाजवाद का कोई उद्देश्य हो सकता है, तो वह यह है कि छोटी आमदनी और बड़ी आमदनी का फर्क घटे । (Interruption) केवल समाजवाद को मानने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इन अठारह सालों में समाजवाद का कीर्तन किया गया है, उसका कार्यक्रम नहीं बना । केवल समाजवाद का नाम लेना से समाजवाद आने वाला नहीं है—उसके लिय कार्यक्रम बनना चाहिये । समाजवाद एक सिद्धान्त है और अगर उस के अनुरूप कार्यक्रम नहीं बनता है, तो केवल समाजवाद की बात कहने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है । मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि इन अठारह सालों में छोटे और बड़े का फर्क घटने के बजाय बढ़ा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकार में हिम्मत हो, तो वह इस बारे में जम कर बहस कराये कि छोटी और बड़ी आमदनी का फर्क बढ़ा है या घटा है । उस से पता चल जायेगा कि हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़े हैं या पूंजीवाद की ओर बढ़े हैं ।

भले ही श्री राव बड़ी ईमानदारी से चाहें कि हम सारे देश के खेतों को पानी दें, अगर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् चाहें कि हम सारे देश को अन्न दें—मैं उनके इरादों को चेलेंज नहीं कर रहा हूं, उन के इरादे नेक हो सकते हैं—लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है, क्योंकि उस के लिये धन चाहिये । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में भ्रष्टाचार की बात तो नहीं कहूंगा, क्योंकि योजनाओं में तीस प्रतिशत धन फिजूलखर्ची और भ्रष्टाचार में चला जाता है । अगर सरकार की ओर से सिंचाई की योजना तेजी से चलाई जाय, तो पांच वर्ष में सारी खती को पानी दिया जा सकता है । आज-कल हमारे देश में एक संकट-कालीन स्थिति है, जब कि हमारे नौजवान बहादुरी के साथ दुश्मनों से लड़ रहे हैं । मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहूंगा । आज वे जो काम कर रहे हैं उसके लिये हम उनकी जितनी प्रशंसा करें थोड़ी है । आज सारे देश की भावनायें उनके साथ हैं, हम सब की भावनायें उनके साथ हैं । 48 करोड़ लोगों की शक्ति के साथ वे वहां लड़ें, मन के साथ लड़ें । उनके लिये एक रास्ता यह भी है कि यह जो अकाल की स्थिति है यह दूर हो । लेकिन इस सब के लिय धन कहां से आएगा । इस धन को प्राप्त करने के लिये आपको साधन भी ढूंढने होंगे । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि 100 और 1000 रुपये माहवार आमदनी का रिश्ता कायम होना चाहिये । एक सौ से कम किसी को न मिले और एक हजार से अधिक किसी को न मिले । एक हजार से ऊपर जो खर्चे करते हैं, उसको आप ले लें । जो रकम आपको प्राप्त हो उसको आप सिंचाई आदि में लगायें । जब मैं सौ और हजार का सवाल उठाऊंगा तो कुछ लोग कह देंगे कि सौ रुपये कम से कम कैसे हम कर सकते हैं, कैसे दे सकते हैं, यह बड़ा मुश्किल काम है । मैं उनको बताऊंगा कि हो सकता है कि यह बड़ा मुश्किल हो लेकिन क्या हजार रुपये से ऊपर की आमदनी किसी की न हो, क्या यह भी कठिन काम है ? क्या इसको आप नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसको तो आप शुरू करें । अब

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

आप इसको शुरू करेंगे तो देश को आप, मजबूत कर सकेंगे, तब समाजवाद आयेगा तब अभाव की स्थिति खत्म होगी ।

अन्त में मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल प्रस्तावों से काम नहीं चलेगा, काम तब चलेगा जब आप इनको कार्यरूप में परिणत करेंगे ।

श्री वाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री मच्छराज के इस प्रस्ताव का जिसको कि श्री सुबैया जी ने इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, समर्थन करता हूं । उन्होंने इस संकल्प के अन्दर यह बात जाहिर की है कि जब हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर ध्यान देने जा रहे हैं तो अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के विकास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनके लिये अपार और पर्याप्त धन राशि उपयुक्त ढंग से जुटाने के लिये एक अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकार स्थापित किया जाय ।

हम दो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त कर चुके हैं और तीसरी समाप्त हो रही है । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम कुछ ही देर बाद प्रवेश करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को समाप्त कर चुकने के बाद भी यदि आज जो दरिद्रता, आज जो दीनता, आज जो दैन्य और दरिद्रता देश में विद्यमान है, उसका जिक्र किया जाए तो यह प्रसंग बहुत अशोभनीय प्रतीत होता है । आज भी सारे देश के अन्दर, सभी प्रदेशों के अन्दर और कुछ कुछ जिलों के अन्दर भी ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां चिरकालिक अकाल की स्थिति रहती है और आज से ही वह रहती नहीं आई है बल्कि बहुत पहले पुरातनकाल से रहती आई है । हमारे सभी आर्थिक विकास प्रयत्नों के बाद भी वह दरिद्रता हिल नहीं रही है बल्कि जहां लगी हुई है वहां वह जड़ीभूत हो कर बैठ गई है । जिस प्रकार से पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के प्रयत्नों से धन उत्पन्न किया जा रहा है, सम्पत्ति उत्पन्न की जा रही है वह सारी की सारी कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों के हाथों में जा कर एकत्रित होती जा रही है । यह दोषारोपण मैं योजना आयोग पर भी करता हूं और प्रशासन पर भी करता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो धन और जो सम्पत्ति उत्पन्न की जाती है उसका वितरण भी सही ढंग से होना चाहिये । जब हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था में, समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते हैं तो मेरा यह पूर्ण विश्वास है कि उत्पत्ति के साधन और वितरण के साधन संतुलित होने चाहियें, नियंत्रित होने चाहियें, सरकार की निगाह में होने चाहियें, सरकार के प्रभाव में होने चाहियें । सम्पत्ति चाहे खेती में पैदा की जाय या कारखानों में, वह गरीब आदमियों के प्रयत्नों से ही उत्पन्न होती है, गरीब मजदूरों के प्रयत्नों से ही उत्पन्न होती है । आप किसी भी विचार से सोचें आप पायेंगे कि उस धन का प्रभाव उन मजदूरों पर नहीं हो रहा है, उसका लाभ उन मजदूरों को नहीं मिल रहा है । जब तक सरकार इस तरह के सब साधन इकट्ठे नहीं करती है और प्रभाव के साथ इस तरह के प्रयत्नों को लेकर नहीं चलती है, देश की दरिद्रता और देश जिस अकालग्रस्त स्थिति में है, वह दूर नहीं हो सकती है ।

आप देखें कि दरिद्रता का जिक्र ऋग्वेद के दरिद्रता नाशक सूक्त में भी किया गया है । उसका जिक्र आज भी होता है मैं आपके सामने ऋग्वेद का यह मंत्र उपस्थित करता हूं कि जिस में दरिद्रता को एक प्रकार से चेलेंज किया गया है ।

चत्तो इतश्चत्तामतः सर्वा ध्रूणान्यारुषी ।
अराय्यं ब्रह्मणस्पते तीक्ष्णशृंगोदृषन्निहि ।।

अर्थात दरिद्रता वृक्ष, लता, शस्य आदि का अंकुर नष्ट करके दुर्भिक्ष ले आती है । उसे मैं इस लोक और उस लोक से दूर करता हूं । तेजःशाली ब्रह्मणस्पति, दान-द्रोहिणी इस

दरिद्रता को यहां से दूर कर आओ। एक दूसरे मंत्र में इसका इस प्रकार से जिक्र किया गया है :

अदो यदारु प्लवते सिन्धो पारे अपूरुषम् ।
तदा रभस्व दुर्हणो तेन गच्छ परस्तरम् ।।

अर्थात यह जो काठ समुद्र तट के पास बहता है, उसका कोई कर्त्ता (स्वामी) नहीं है। विकृत आकृतिवाली अलक्ष्मी (दरिद्रता) इसी के ऊपर चढ़ कर समुद्र के दूसरे पार चली जाओ।

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह दरिद्रता जा नहीं रही है, यह दृढ़ता से जमी बैठी है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और आपको सोचना चाहिये कि कैसे यह दूर हो सकती है। आज भी देश के अन्दर इस तरह के जो अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, जहां भुखमरी है, जहां काम नहीं मिलता है लोगों को करने के लिए, जहां रोजगार के साधन नहीं हैं वहां आपकी जो योजना है, उसके साधन द्वारा उपलब्ध हों। सिंचाई के साधन, छोटी छोटी सिंचाई के साधन जो उन किसान लोगों को उपलब्ध हो जाने चाहियें वे वह उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। इस ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं कि ये साधन वह उनको उपलब्ध करे। साथ ही साथ खेती के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा आदमियों का जो बोझ है उसे सरकार को चाहिये कि हलका करे। गांवों के अन्दर छोटे छोटे रोजगार धंधे चलाये, छोटी छोटी दस्तकारियां चलाये। जब तक इस तरह के साधन लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं किये जाते हैं तब तक अकाल ग्रस्त जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी स्थिति को सुधारा नहीं जा सकेगा। आप नई धरती उपलब्ध करते हैं, नए साधन उत्पन्न करते हैं लेकिन वे बहुत ही अपर्याप्त हैं। खेती के लिए जमीन उपलब्ध करने के लिए बंजर भूमि आदि ली जाती है, यहां तक कि मरघट की जमीन भी ली जाती है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हमारा अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं पा रहा है। यदि आप छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को शुरू करें, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे वहां खोल, स्थायी साधन उत्पन्न करें तो बहुत ज्यादा लाभ उनको पहुंच सकता है। सब से पहले जब कभी नाला आया था, जब कभी बन्दा आया था, जब कभी नहर आई थी तब किसान खुशी से नाच उठा था और कह उठा था "मेरी बन्दे किनारे खेती, मत बरसे अंगूठा सेती"। आज भी अनेक क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। आप उनका प्रबन्ध करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जब हम आज युद्ध की स्थिति में हैं, हम ऐसे प्रयत्न करें जिससे अकाल की स्थिति दूर हो, गरीबी दूर हो तथा अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न हो।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): I rise to support the Resolution. In fact, these days there are no chronic famine areas as such because of the mobility of modern days and because of the planning at the centre which enables foodgrains to be rushed to wherever it is wanted. (*Interruption*). For example, Calcutta was mentioned. I would mention Kerala. Are these famine-affected areas? In the great scarcity, thousands of people died in Calcutta. It is situated in a surplus area.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Man-made famine.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Kerala today is feeling great scarcity. If the Centre had not taken interest there, there would have been a serious famine there. So there is one problem of supply of foodgrains wherever there is need for it.

At the same time, there are certain areas which may be termed as famine-affected areas where the rainfall is low and production is low. These areas require special attention. For example, if the crop fails, what is to be done? The previous British Government in such circumstances

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

used to raise a famine relief fund. But all that was based on charity. You rush any quantity of relief in terms of foodgrains and see that nobody dies. But what are the other effects? In the scarcity areas, the poorest of the poor reside, and once they get this shock of scarcity or failure of rain, it is not only that they do not get food; all their reserves are eaten up, and they face the future with a grim face and sadness and sorrow. Therefore, it is necessary to take notice of those areas especially.

I grant that we are a developing country, and when we plan, we have to select areas which give the maximum return, because we have not to think only of particular areas, however scarce or famine struck it may be, but we have to take into consideration the whole country. At the same time, when you give irrigation project to an area which is suited for it, that area not only benefits from that project; because it is not a scarcity area, there the people already have the power to sustain themselves. And so the old law works: to those who have more will be given.

All right, if you give more to them, you are giving more to the country as a whole. At the same time, if you neglect what you may call backwurd areas, you are really not doing social justice.

Therefore, this authority is needed not to face famine conditions, because when you declare an area to be famine struck, people are already starving, have eaten up all their reserves. This authority should foresee what is coming, and they should have plans, plans for some projects, some lake or some wells which have beneficial value for the whole country. They should be ready with all their blueprints to go ahead before actually the famine condition begins to prevail.

In Telengana, Rayalaseema, Mysore etc., there are areas of such scarcity. The Tungabhadra project was really designed to meet that end. Also, there is the Pochampad project. The Irrigation Minister is here. That also will irrigate all these areas. I would request the Minister to go about that project with greater speed and greater will. I think the pace of that project is not as satisfactory as it should have been.

So, while we build dams and all that for the country as a whole, there should be plans for these affected areas.

Lastly, I would bring to the notice of the Food Minister especially the point that the main end in view here is increase of food production. I submit that you cannot do that unless you also have units which give the maximum production. A very large area is not a unit that will give maximum production, neither a very small area. There is an optimum area which gives maximum production. Therefore, food production is the only thing in view, and the country should be divided into economic units.

In conclusion, I support the resolution and oppose the amendment. There is a lot of literature on famine. The British Government used to do a lot on this of this kind. So, we know what the affected areas are. The need is to go into action.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I support the resolution moved by Shri Venkatasubbaiah. It is an innocent resolution, but it is very timely.

There are several pockets in this country which are either chronic famine areas, or face famine conditions once in every three or four years. In some areas they have to depend on rainfall for production and very often that fails. People living in such areas formerly used to migrate from place to place; they have become nomads, and have been compelled to leave their hearths and homes.

Now things have improved a great deal, and each State Government has taken measures, but they are only of a temporary nature and do not give any permanent relief. On account of community development projects, some relief is given, but that also is not co-ordinated. If there is a central authority to go into these matters, to provide irrigation facilities, or deep wells or industries which will be useful, it will be really a very useful thing.

Shri Yash Pal Singh said that there was no use of creating officers who knew nothing of village conditions, but nobody suggests that people who do not knew these conditions should be members of this authority. What we want is a central authority. Of course, there will be the food, irrigation and so many other departments. This authority will co-ordinate their activities, suggest certain measures and see that they are implemented.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah knows that in Rayalaseema conditions were very bad at one time; now they have improved on account of various measures taken. There are such areas in Mysore State also, four or five districts. You do not get proper rains, and if rain fails, there is actual famine condition. Then, Government either reduce the assessment or dole out some money or give them foodgrains. but that is not enough. We have to keep an over-all picture of all these problems. They have to put their heads together, and irrespective of what the State Governments do, and they are bound to do certain things, this central authority will certainly be very useful, and by means of long-term measures they can actually make conditions bearable and provide amenities to these neglected and unfortunate areas.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

"पानी राखो पात्र में, बिन पानी सब सून ।
पानी गये न ऊबरे, मोती मानुष, चून ।।

मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद हैं । मैंने एक स्पीच में उन का ध्यान दिलाया था कि घाघरा नदी हमारे सूबे में बहती है । उस का लाखों मन पानी बह कर समुद्र में चला जाता है । सरकार की एबिलिटी का नमूना यह है उस पानी को कंट्रोल नहीं किया गया है । दिल्ली में यमुना है लेकिन दिल्ली को पानी नहीं मिलता ।

आज हमारे दो मुख्य सवाल हैं । एक तो डिफेन्स है और दूसरा खाद्य है । खाने का सामान है और लड़ाई का सामान है । इंडस्ट्री में जो डेवेलेपमेंट करें उससे मिलिटरी की तैयारी कीजिए, बम बनाइए, गोला बनाइए और हम को खाने के लिए अन्न दीजिए, इसी प्रकार इस देश की समस्या हल हो सकती है, इसी प्रकार हमारा सालवेशन हो सकता है । हमारी सालवेशन पानी से हो सकता है । फरटीलाइजर से हमारी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । आज हमारी मिट्टी सूरज की धूप से सूख रही है, जल गयी है, अगर उसको पानी मिल जाए तो हम आपको अच्छा धान पैदा कर के दे सकते हैं । मैं अपने यहां से आया हूं, हमारे यहां धान अच्छा है, पर पानी की कमी है । आपके ट्यूब वैल के पानी की दर बहुत ऊंची है ।

मैं अब अपने इलाके को छोड़ कर राव साहब का ध्यान बुंदेल खंड की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जहां बुंदेले सरदार हो गए हैं, जहां झांसी की रानी पैदा हुई । उस इलाके का वर्णन मैं आपके सामने करना चाहता हूं । मैं वहां बाई इलेक्शन में काम करने गया तो मैं ने अपनी आंखों देखा कि खंडेला गांव में आदमी और जानवर एक ही तालाब से पानी पीते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हम को पानी दीजिए । अगर आपने हमारे पास पानी पहुंचा दिया तो हम आपको कमाकर गल्ला दे सकते हैं ।

मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से आज फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस फूड मूवमेंट

[श्री शिव नारायण]

को शुरू कर दीजिए । मैं उनको एक बढ़िया सजेशन देना चाहता हूं कि बाजार में जितना भी महंगा अनाज आवे, 36 रुपया या 40 रुपया, आप उसी हिसाब से ले कर उसको जमा कर लीजिए, और आप इस प्रकार सब को खिला सकते हैं और गांव वालों को भी फायदा हो सकता है । ऐसा करने से आप जो सोना अमरीका आदि को अनाज खरीदने के लिए देते हैं वह भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा । आपका सोना बाहर नहीं जाएगा और फूड प्राबलम हल हो जाएगा ।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि **ब्लेयर देयर इज ए विल देयर इज ए वे** । आज सरकार को इस दिशा में क्लियर कट नीति अपनानी चाहिए । आज इमरजेंसी के पीरियड में एक एक हिन्दुस्तानी को, चाहे वह अफसर हो या मंत्री हो, या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हो, यही नारा देना चाहिए कि हम सब एक है । और सरकार को चाहिए कि वह बड़े बड़े सेठ साहूकारों से कह दे कि आज किसी के साथ रियायत नहीं होगी, उनको चाहिए कि वे भामाशाह बन कर अपना गल्ला नौजवानों को खिलाएं । मेरा इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध है कि जहां सूखा है वहां हमको जल्दी से जल्दी पानी देने का प्रबन्ध करें तो यह समस्या हल हो जाएगी । मेरे दोस्त ने बताया कि इस बारे में कानून बने हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल होना चाहिए ।

हमारे मित्र सरजू पांडेय यहां नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा था कि उनके जिले में गधा अफसर नियुक्त हो गया है । मैं नहीं समझ सका कि ब्लाक में गधा कैसे अफसर बना दिया गया । अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बड़ी गलती की है । इन्सान तो अफसर हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर उनके यहां कोई गधा नियुक्त हो गया है इससे मुझे शिकायत नहीं है क्योंकि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, तो वे उस गधे को ठीक कर लें । हमको नालिज नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने किसी गधे को अफसर बना दिया है ।

तो मैं अपनी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रोग्राम हमारे मित्र ने पेश किया है एक अफसर बनाने का अगर वह कोई अफसर नियुक्त करें तो वह ऐसा आदमी हो जिसको इस काम में इंटरेस्ट हो । मैं आपको यहां लखनऊ के एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट का एक वाक्य सुनाना चाहता हूं । उसने कहा था कि आप राम राज्य की बात करते है, लेकिन जो गांव से लेते हैं अगर उसका चार आना भी गांव को वापस कर दें तो गांव में राम राज्य आ सकता है । इस समय फूड मिनिस्टर और इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर दोनों यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे हमारा विकास करना चाहते है तो हमको पानी दें और मीन्स आफ कम्युनिकेशन दें । आज हमारे यहां बस्ती में आलू बाजार में दो रुपए सेर बिक रहा है लेकिन हमार आलू नहीं पहुंच सकता । जब हमारा आलू कीचड़ कम होने पर पहुंचेगा तो आलू सस्ता हो जाएगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो आप हमको सिंचाई के लिए पानी दें और हमको मीन्स आफ कम्युनिकेसन्स दें, और हमारे डिफेंस को मजबूत करें और नौजवानों को खिलाएं । और किसी चीज पर खर्च न करें । ऐसा होगा तो आप डेवेलपमेंट कर सकते हैं ।

अन्त में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको बाहर से, अमरीका आदि देशों से, फरटीलाइजर नहीं मंगाना चाहिए, उसका मंगाना बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए। हम को पानी दीजिए, हम किसान के बेटे हैं हम आपकी समस्या को हल कर लेंगे । आप इस दिशा में प्रेक्टिकल काम कीजिए, किताबें पढ़ कर खेती नहीं होगी । हम किसान खेती करना जानते हैं, हमको साधन दीजिए, हम आपकी समस्या को हल कर देंगे ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि जब तक सारी दुनिया दो हिस्सों में बंटी रहेगी और एक देश दूसरे देश के विरुद्ध बराबर लड़ाई की तैयारी करता रहेगा, और उनके बजट का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा लड़ाई की तैयारी पर खर्च होगा उस वक्त तक हमारे देश का भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बजट युद्ध पर ही खर्च होगा और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हम जितना रुपया खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन पर लगाना चाहते हैं उतना नहीं लगा सकेंगे ।

हमारे कुछ दोस्त कहते हैं कि आज भी हमारी वही हालत है जो कि आज से 15 या 16 साल पहले थी । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1945 में जब बंगाल में ढाई तीन सेर का चावल बिकता था तो 45 लाख आदमी मर गए थे, लेकिन आज जब कि रुपए का 12 या 10 छटांक चावल मिलता है कहीं से भुखमरी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आ रही है । इसके मानी यह हैं कि हमारे यहां उत्पादन बढ़ा है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सिंचाई आदि के साधन बढ़ाने पर जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है वह बेकार नहीं गया है, उससे फायदा हुआ है ।

हमने बाहर से भी अन्न मंगाया है । कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि बाहर से अन्न मत मंगाओ लेकिन सब को सस्ता खिलाओ । मेरा विचार है कि इस सरकार को बाहर से अन्न मंगाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि कोई देश आज दुनिया के अन्दर सिवाय आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, अमरीका और फ्रांस के ऐसा नहीं है कि जो बाहर से अन्न न मंगाता हो । 49 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज रूस ने कनाडा आदि देशों से 6 मिलियन टन गेहूं मंगाया है । इसी तरह से जितने भी देश हैं सब बाहर से अन्न मंगाते हैं और अपना स्टाक बना कर रखते हैं ।

मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं और किसान हूं । मैं कह सकता हूं कि एक दम से अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना मुश्किल काम है । लोग कहते हैं कि अन्न का उत्पादन जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ाया जाए और देश में अन्न की कमी न रहे, लेकिन यह मुश्किल काम है । आप देखें कि जिन देशों में डिक्टेटरशिप है, जैसे चाइना और रूस, आज इतने दिनों की आजादी और रिवोल्यूशन के बाद भी अन्न की कमी है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना इतना आसान नहीं है । इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं । जैसे पानी का न बरसना या किसी अन्य कारण से फसल का खराब हो जाना । इन कारणों पर किसी सरकार का काबू नहीं हो सकता ।

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान के खाद्यान्न का सवाल है, सरकार के फिगर से मालूम होता है कि सन् 1964-65 में काफी अनाज पैदा हुआ है । फिर क्या वजह है कि कमी है । बहुत से लोग इसके बहुत से कारण बताते हैं । पर मेरा तो खयाल है कि इस स्थिति का सब से बड़ा कारण कंट्रोल और जोनल सिस्टम है । कंट्रोल में सरकार जितनी भलाई समझती है, उससे ज्यादा उसमें बुराई है । जिस चीज पर कंट्रोल होता है उसे आदमी से कर रख लेते हैं यह सोच कर कि कल मिले या नहीं मिले। अब अगर 45 करोड़ की आबादी में अगर लोग आधा आधा मन गल्ला प्रति परिवार रख लें तो काफी खाद्यान्न घरों में रख लेंगे और वह मारकेट में नहीं आ सकेगा ।

दूसरी बुराई यह है कि इससे देश का डिसइंटीग्रेशन हो रहा है । भारतवर्ष एक देश है लेकिन आज इस जोनल सिस्टम के कारण विभाजित हो रहा है । मैं कहता हूं कि देश के डिसइंटीग्रेशन का यह सबसे बड़ा कारण है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस कंट्रोल को हटाइए और कम से कम कोर्स अनाज के लिए जोनल सिस्टम को खत्म कीजिए ।

वैसे फूड मिनिस्टर और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने जो काम किया है उसके लिए मैं उनकी

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

तारीफ करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं क इसी प्रकार आगे भी वह इस काम को करते रहेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of External Affairs wants some more time.

15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, how much more time do they want? The Deputy-Speaker said that they want more time. "Some more time" is a bit vague.

Mr. Speaker: We had to take the Calling Attention Notice at 3 O'clock. But probably . . . . .

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): The hon. Minister is on his way, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right; that will take a few minutes. Shri D. N. Tiwary.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मालूम ऐसा होता है कि हम लोग उस प्रस्ताव से जो कि सदन के सामने पेश है, कुछ हट गये हैं और उस प्रस्ताव पर बहस न कर के हम लोग खाद्य पर बहस कर रहे हैं। जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है उस का एक लिमिटेड स्कोप है और वह यह कि इंडिया के क्रोनिक फैमिन ऐरियाज के एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक फैमिन ऐरिया डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी नियुक्त की जाय। ऐसे ऐरियाज के लिए एक डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी बनाई जाय। मझे खुशी है कि फूड मिनिस्टर के साथ साथ इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर भी हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का होना भी जरूरी था क्योंकि एक डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी बनाने में उनका भी एक महत्वपूर्ण योग होता।

फेमिन कहां और कैसे होता है? फमिन एरिया दो तरीके से डेवलप होते हैं या तो बराबर वहां ड्रौट या बाढ़ हो या फिर डेजर्ट हो। अब जहां तक फैमिन का सवाल है वह गौड मेड के अलावा मैन मेड भी हो सकता है या गवर्नमेंट मेड भी हो सकता है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं मैन मेड फैमिन कैसे होता है जैसे कि नार्थ बिहार में हुआ। वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के सब साधन मौजूद हैं, बिजली के जरिए सिंचाई का साधन सुलभ है लेकिन वहां का रेट 27 पैसे पर यूनिट है जब कि दूसरी जगह वह 9 पैसे पर यूनिट है। वहां के किसान इस फैसैलिटी को काम में नहीं ला सकते हैं क्योंकि वह बहुत महंगी पड़ती है। हमारे इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि जो किसान सबसिडी के लिए अपील करेगा उसे सबसिडी देने के बारे में हम विचार करेंगे। यदि वह ऐसा समझते हैं कि इतना अधिक चार्ज करना अन्याय है जब कि भारतवर्ष के दूसरे प्रान्तों में 9 पैसे की यूनिट बिजली का चार्ज है तो नार्थ बिहार में यह 27 पैसे फ़ी यूनिट बिजली का रेट क्यों हो और उन को अपने से ह 9 पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से चाज करना चाहिए और उनका यह कहना कि जब किसान उसके लिए एप्लाई करेगा तब वह उसे सबसिडी देंगे यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक किसान जिसके कि पास एक बीघा या उससे कुछ अधिक खेत है उसके पास सिंचाई का बिल आता है 6, 8 या 10 रुपये। यह क्या बात हुई कि वह सबसिडी लेने के लिए दो रुपये का स्टाम्प खर्च करे और आपसे उस बारे में लिखापढ़ी करे। दस मर्तबा आप के पास उसके लिए अर्जी लेकर जाय तब उसका पैसा रिटर्न हो यह कहां की सूझबूझ है? आप स्वयं इस बात को जानते हैं कि नार्थ बिहार एक ऐसा एरिया है जहां बराबर

ड्रौट और फूड कंडीशंस रहती हैं और आपसे किसानों को पानी लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है और उसे पानी लेने में बिजली की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है तो उसका रेट आपने इतना बढ़ा दिया है कि साधारण किसान उसका उपयोग कर नहीं सकता है। क्यों नहीं सारे देश में रेट में एकरूपता लाने के लिए वहां नार्थ बिहार के बढ़े हुए रेट को आप घटाते हैं। जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है बजट के समय आपने कहा था कि हम बिजली का रेट घटाने पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उसे घटाया नहीं है और उसी पुराने बढ़े हुए रेट को चला रहे हैं। किसान ऐप्लाई करेंगे तब उस को 2, 4 रुपये सबसिडी देंगे यह बुद्धिमानी की बात मुझे मालूम नहीं होती है। नार्थ बिहार में जो फैमिन होता है वह गवर्नमेंट की वजह से होता है वहां और किसी वजह से नहीं होता है और उसकी वजह यह है कि वहां के गरीब किसान उन आवश्यक साधनों को महंगा होने के कारण उपयोग में नहीं ला सकते हैं।

एक पैम्फलैट में निकाला हुआ है कि वहां पर अन्न की कीमत क्या है? चावल 79 रुपय मन है सत्तू 80 रुपये मन है। जहां फैमिन कंडीशंस होती हैं वहां खाद्यान्न का दर कैसे होता है? दरअसल वहां पर बहुत से लोग एक वक्त भी पूरा पेट नहीं खा पाते हैं, आधा पेट और वह भी एक वक्त खाकर रह जाते हैं। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा और शायद हंसी भी आयेगी कि जिस आम को हम लोग खा कर फेंक देते हैं उस में से जो पौधा निकलता है उसे वहां के लोग इकट्ठा करके और उसको पीस कर खाने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। ऐसे फैमिन एरिया के डेवलपमेंट के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसे एरियाज के लिए जो आप डवलपमेंट एथारिटी नियुक्त कर उसे काफ़ी पैसे के साथ बनाय ताकि वह इस पर विचार कर सके कि फैमिन कंडीशन को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है और उसके लिए वह सक्रिय और प्रभावशाली कदम भी उठा सके। इस बारे में वह पूरी छानबीन करके अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे और आप वहां पर सहायता कर सके।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि केवल मेरा ही इलाका इस तरह का अभावग्रस्त इलाका है, ऐसे और भी देश में इलाके होंगे जहां पर कि लोग मुसीबतें उठा रहे होंगे और उन सभी के लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

आप जानते हैं कि नार्थ बिहार प्रोडौमिनैंटली एग्रीकल्चरल इलाका है वहां की पर कैपिटा आमदनी केवल 80 रुपया सालाना है जब कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी पर कैपिटा 300 रुपये पर ऐनम से अधिक है। इसे आपने रिपोर्ट में देखा भी होगा। इससे आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि वहां के लोग किस तरह से अपना जीवन यापन करते होंगे? इसी सदन में मेरे एक बलिया के भाई ने ऐसी बात कही थी। उस वक्त पंडित जी ने एक कमिशन मुकर्रर किया था। एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिसे कि इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देना था। उस कमेटी और उस की रिपोर्ट का क्या हुआ मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन आज जरूरत है कि ऐसे इलाके की जहां के निवासियों की आमदनी 80 रुपया पर कैपिटा पर इयर हो उनके उत्पादन की ओर सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे ताकि वे भी अन्य प्रान्तों के लोगों के समान ऊपर उठ सकें। इतनी कम आमदनी और कहीं भी नहीं है। इसी हाउस में जब डा० लोहिया ने यह कहा था कि हमारे देश के लोगों की आमदनी 13 पैसे या 17 पैसे है तो बड़ा बावैला मच गया था लेकिन यह आपकी अपनी फीगर्स से साबित हो रहा है कि नार्थ बिहार में और विशेष कर दरभंगा और छपरा के लोगों की आमदनी 12 पैसे या 13 पैसे से अधिक नहीं है। ऐसे ही उन्नत अभावग्रस्त और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोगों को डेवलप करने के लिए एक ऐसी डैवलपमेंट एथारिटी कायम करनी चाहिए जो कि आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल करके आवश्यक कदम उठा सके ताकि वहां के लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

15·06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RANSACKING OF THE INDIAN EMBASSY AT JAKARTA

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"हिंदेशिया निवासियों द्वारा 9 सितम्बर, 1965 को जकार्ता में भारतीय दूतावास पर हमला।"

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, Government have received a report of the incident that took place in the morning of 9th September, 1965. A crowd of about 600 Indonesians approached the Indian chancery building in Jakarta and indulged in indiscriminate and wanton destruction of property in the chancery, including files, furniture and office equipments. The mobs smashed the Ambassador's official car and one car belonging to an embassy staff member and burnt another belonging to a local visitor. They also smashed the photographs of Mahatma Gandhi, the President and the Prime Minister.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Swaran Singh: The national flag was also brought down by the crowd. Another crowd numbering a hundred proceeded to the Indian Information Office and hoisted the Indonesian flag there. They removed the Indian State emblem and smeared the display windows with red paint. Slogans claiming the building as Indonesian property were written on the building. Our Public Relations Officer and the information staff were prevented from entering the building. The crowd was rough with the Public Relations Officer and pushed him shouting, "Go home, India".

Our ambassador in Jakarta has informed us that he is lodging a strong protest against this wanton destruction of property and insults to the Indian flag, the Indian State emblem and the Indian leaders. We are also claiming compensation for the very extensive damage caused. The Indonesian Chief of Protocol called on the Indian Ambassador on behalf of the Indonesian Foreign Minister and expressed regret at the incident. He returned the Indian flag which the mob had removed from the chancery. He denied that the Government had any foreknowledge of the incident. The Indonesian Ambassador in Delhi was called this morning to the Ministry of External Affairs and was told of the very serious view taken by the Government of this incident. The House is aware of the close relations that have always existed between the people of Indonesia and India and the traditional bonds of culture and friendship that unite them. Indonesia and India worked in close collaboration during Indonesia's struggle for independence and this was followed in the common struggle for the liberation of others, still under colonial domination. The Government is pained that the Government of Indonesia should have allowed such an attack on our Embassy, which is against all accepted international conventions and rules relating to protection of diplomatic missions.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह घटना बड़ी दुःखद है, लेकिन मैं मुद्दे में कोई ख्वाब नहीं पूछना चाहता, खास कर के इस बात का ख्याल रखते हुए कि हिन्देशिया दक्षिण एशिया के अन्य देशों के सहित उस जगत का हिस्सा रहा है, जहां हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी सभ्यता का प्रभाव था और अभी अभी हिन्देशिया के स्वतन्त्रता-संग्राम में अगर किसी विदेशी ताकत ने उस की सहायता की है, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान ने की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्देशिया और कम्बोडिया जैसे देशों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के रिश्ते बिगड़ने का कारण क्या है और इन रिश्तों को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहबान कालिंग एटेन्शन नौटिस के सबजेक्ट के अन्दर ही रहें, तो अच्छा होगा । उस के बाहर जाना और इस तरह दूसरे मुल्कों का नाम लेना इस वक्त अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कम्बोडिया का केवल उदाहरण दिया है—उस के बारे में सवाल नहीं पूछा है । यह जो दुःखद घटना हुई है, उस के बारे में मैंने पूछा कि हिन्देशिया के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने का कारण क्या है और उन को सुधारने के लिये कौन से ठोस और व्यापक कदम उठाने का सरकार का विचार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब सवाल इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में नहीं आ सकते हैं कि किसी मुल्क के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने के क्या कारण हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब शुरू से बतायें कि क्या हम ने किया और उस का क्या रिऐक्शन हुआ । यह बात अच्छी नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई मुख्तसिर सवाल करना चाहें तो करें ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह हिन्देशिया का मामला है और इसी के बारे में मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन नौटिस में ये बातें नहीं आ सकती हैं । माननीय सदस्य और किसी तरह से लायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह घटना तो एक सिलसिले की कड़ी है । लम्बे अरसे से हमारे रिश्ते बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं । सदन को यह जानने का अधिकार है कि क्यों ऐसा हुआ है और सम्बंधों को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहते हैं तो मुझ आगे जाना होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को कुछ कहने दीजिये । मैं इस पर फिर सवाल नहीं पूछने वाला हूं । एकसवाल मैंने पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल इतना बड़ा है कि वह इस कालिंग अटेंन्शन नोटिस में नहीं आ सकता है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Yesterday's incident appears to have been the climax of several hostile demonstrations which have taken place during the last few days. It seems that the ostensible excuse for these demonstrations is that we are supposed to have committed aggression on Pakistan. That is what the newspaper reports say. I would like to know whether the government has taken any steps or proposes to take any steps through official or unofficial channels to convey to the Indonesian Government and authorities the real factual position regarding this conflict between India and Pakistan and the fact that Pakistan has committed aggression on us?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) यह तो वही प्रश्न है दूसरी शक्ल में ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The real factual position about the aggression against India started by Pakistan has been conveyed from time to time and our Ambassador there has been in touch with the people there, with the government there and with the ministers and the Foreign Office there. He has explained in great detail how the Pakistani aggression started in a veiled form with armed infiltrators coming into Jammu and Kashmir and the subsequent events, and also the massive aggression that took place at the Chhamb area. But it appears that this is the reaction of a class of people there; particularly the communist party there appear to be the organisers of this demonstration.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हिन्देशिया की आजादी में भारत सब से ज्यादा मददगार था, तो सरकार उस में

[श्री बागड़ी]

ताल्लुक बिगड़ने का क्या कारण समझती है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, he is repeating the same question. This matter has been explained in great detail when we had the discussion...

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल का जवाब सुनें।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said that this is a matter which has been referred to . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Limaye is also insisting again and again as to what are the causes, in the assessment of the Government, which have led to this estrangement between us and Indonesia.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, there have been certain . . .

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। एक सवाल किया गया, तो अध्यक्ष ने उस को नामंजूर कर दिया, लेकिन फिर वही सवाल अगर दूसरे रूप में किया जाये, तो क्या अध्यक्ष उस को एलाऊ कर सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस तरह आ जाये, तो कर सकता है—अगर अध्यक्ष की तरफ से आये, तो वह हो सकता है।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, on several occasions the Indonesians have been pointing out that this deterioration started with the Sondhi incident about sports and, later on, on account of our recognition of Malaysia and working for Malaysia. This is generally what is pointed out by the Indonesians. We have tried to explain our attitude in this respect. We do not feel that they had any justification to adopt this unruly attitude on account of our attitude in this respect.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने आधे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और इजाजत नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहस का मौका तो बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है। बड़ी मुश्किल से आप ने इस को स्वीकार किया है। इस प्रश्न के केवल आधे हिस्से का जवाब दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को कैसे मालूम हो गया कि यह बड़ी मुश्किल से आया है। यह नोटिस सुबह आया था और मैं ने आज इस को मौका दे दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ने कई सुझाव दिये थे। कई दिनों के बाद यह ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस आया है। आधे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जो कहा है, उस का जवाब आ गया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik, was sent to Indonesia because he was a very old friend of Mr. Soekarno, whether he has come back, whether he had any talk for improvement in the relations and whether he has reported anything to the Government?

An hon. Member: How is it relevant?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was reported in the Press.

Shri Swaran Singh: It was replied to by my colleague the other day. He

said that it is in the knowledge of the Government that he went there on a private visit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Did he have any talk with them and did he submit any report?

Mr. Speaker: If somebody goes on a private visit how can he be asked to submit a report.

An hon. Member: Why was he allowed foreign exchange?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question was put by Shri Hem Barua and he wanted to know whether he went there to meet Mr. Walcot. That was not replied to by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Now he refers to Walcot, then he will go on Murud and so on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That question was never replied.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): In view of the anti-Indian axis growing now between Pakistan-China-Indonesia and its political and military implications, may I ask whether the Government is adopting any countervailing measures to meet a possible contingency of confrontation by Indonesia?

Mr. Speaker: Confrontation with us?

Shri Alvares: Yes. May I repeat the question, Sir?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, the question was very lucid and clear.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a hypothetical suggestion. I do not subscribe to all the presumptions he is raising in this.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I rise to a point of order. We are very patient, very calm and co-operating with you. This is a very specific question. The question was not at all having any assumptions. China has delivered a note threatening action. Indonesia is accusing us of committing aggression and promising help to the aggressor.

Where is the question of assumptions? Make your position very clear. That is all we demand. What are the assumptions in the statement of Shri Alvares?

Mr. Speaker: At this moment to say as to what we shall do if Indonesia joins Pakistan and confronts us will be a different question.

Shri Nath Pai: But are these assumptions? Is it fair to ridicule a question by calling it assumptions?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any harm if he says that these are assumptions.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all. The note has been delivered.

Shri Alvares: We had the policy of Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai and when the Members of my party in this House drew their attention to any possible conflict, the late Prime Minister called us warmongers. I do not want to draw any conclusion. I only said that in a situation which is explosive Indonesia is known to confront people whom they do not agree with. Here they have taken sides against India on behalf of Pakistan. I am only asking the Government whether they are contemplating any countervailing measures, political or otherwise—I have not said military only—in order to meet any contingency. Any country in a situation like this must be alert. That is what I am asking.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would only like to assure him that we are taking all possible steps that should be taken to safeguard the interests of India in all respects where our interests are concerned and we are fully aware of all these things. I think, the House should not press us for disclosing as to what is being done.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is not for the first time that the Indonesian crowds have attacked our Embassy in Jakarta. When we offered our moral support to Malaysia, they attacked our Embassy there and this time they have attacked our Embassy with, what might be described as, unprecedented vandalism and vehemence as appears from his statement. In that context may I know whether our Government is prepared to tell the Indonesian Government that if they continue to perpetrate vandalism on our Embassy in Jakarta like this, there would be people in India to retaliate by attacking the Indoesian Embassy in Delhi?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In this vandalism the clear hand of the Indonesian Government is seen because the Foreign Minister of Indonesia has said that they have got used to such protests. If that is the position, may I know what measures we are taking for the safety of our diplomatic personnel in Indonesia?

Shri Swaran Singh: For any diplomatic mission to function under the international law and well known conventions, it is the responsibility of the Government to which those representatives are accredited. I cannot think of any other measures that should be taken

Shri Hem Barua: Sever diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is being impressed upon again in a very strong manner bringing out all the implications of this. The matter is being taken up with the Indonesian Government.

Shri Nath Pai: Does he not know that Mr. Subandrio congratulated the mob and said, "You have done a good job"? This is the height of hypocrisy.

Shri Hem Barua: That is an approval by Government. The Foreign Minister has given approval.

Mr. Speaker: By the question of the hon. Member enough has been said.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : विदेश मंत्री ने बताया है कि इन्दोशिया और भारत के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने का कारण यह था कि खेलों के सिलसिले में जो कुछ मनमुटाव हुआ . . .

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि यही कारण था ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब उन्हों ने यह बताया है कि यह एक प्रमुख कारण था तो मैं समझता हूं और सदन भी समझेगा कि खेलों को ले कर ही सारे झगड़े हुए होंगे । अगर उसी को ले कर हुए हैं तो सम्बन्ध सुधारे जा सकते थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा प्रमुख कारण है जिस को ले कर इन्दोशिया जो कि कभी हमारा मित्र था, आज पाकिस्तान के साथ है और उस का मित्र है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक कंट्री यह देखता है कि उस का इंटिरेस्ट किस में है और किस के साथ वह हो ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इन्दोशिया क्यों पाकिस्तान के साथ है ? इस के बारे में खेलों को एक कारण बताया गया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने एक ही कारण नहीं बताया है । और भी बहुत से कारण बताये हैं । आप ने शायद सुने नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : और कारण नहीं बताते हैं । उन्हों ने खेलों का एक कारण बताया है । उन्हों ने कहा है कि वहां से यह शुरू हुआ था ।

अगर आप इस को करने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, तो मुझ दूसरा सवाल कर लेने दीजिये।

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh (Rajgarh): The demonstration of the kind staged in Jakarta is, in any case, objectionable. But what makes it more objectionable is the statement of the Indonesian Foreign Minister who complimented the hooligans. In view of the official complicity of the Government of Indonesia, does not the Government regard this as an act of calculated hostility and may I know whether in periodical reports, our Ambassador in Jakarta informed the Government of India about the changing attitude of the Indonesian Government and what steps did the hon. Foreign Minister take to improve our already deteriorating relations with Indonesia and what were the reasons that led to the further deterioration of the relations between Indonesia and our country?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister remembers one question he might answer only that one.

Shri Swaran Singh: They were so mixed with each other that I cannot answer anyone.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: May I repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: I will ask only one question.

The demonstration of the kind staged in Jakarta is, in any case, objectionable. But what makes it even more objectionable is the statement of the Indonesian Foreign Minister who complimented the hooligans. In view of the official complicity of the Government of Indonesia, does not the Government regard this as an act of calculated hostility towards India?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that this is a very objectionable behaviour of the crowd there.

An hon. Member: Was it calculated?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not yet got any official document of our Mission about the Foreign Minister congratulating the demonstrators. In fact, gratulating the demonstrators. In fact, dent, the Chief of the Protocal called on our Ambassador and conveyed the regret of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: The latter part of the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If some part has been unswered, that is enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Are Government convinced, particularly so after this incident culminating in Dr. Subandrio's bouquet to the distardly rabble who desecrated our flag on our Chancery in Jakarta, of the active hostility of Indonesia towards India in an unholly alliance with China and Pakistan and, if so, has Government warned the Government of Indonesia that any assistance rendered by that Government, by way of arms or men, to the enemy Government of Pakistan, the aggressor, will be regarded by this Government, by the people of this country, as aggression against India and dealt with as such?

Shri Swaran Singh: It does not require any explanation. Any country suplying arms or helping Pakistan, when we are subjecled to aggression by Pakistan, will be regarded as a highly hostile act. There is no doubt about it. That is a very clear position.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): While observing with regret the fact that Pakistan has stolen a march ahead of us in the field of diplomacy . . .

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Shri P. K. Deo: . . . . may I know, in view of Dr. Subandrio's statement to the effect "we get used to receiving

[Shri P. K. Deo]

such protests", if it is not the high time that we withdraw our Ambassador, in Indonesia Mr. Ratnam, and leave the Chancery in the charge of Charge d'affaires if the cutting of the diplomatic ties is not possible now?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is only a suggestion.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The hon. Minister of External Affairs has informed the House of a certain political party which engineered this incident at Djakarta. He has also referred to two incidents which may have been a possible source of irritation to the Government of Indonesia. I ask the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to reassure this House that this incident is not indicative of any general set attitudes of the Indonesian people.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like the hon. Member to distinguish between the people of Indonesia and the Government of Indonesia. Let us not bring the people of Indonesia in this.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is what I precisely did.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): I would like to know if the Chinese Government is behind this incident.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no information.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Even when the nations are at war with each other, I do not think any country will disgrace or dishonour the other by pulling down the portraits of its President and the Prime Minister from the Chancery. Now that this has happened—this has been done not only to the people of our Chancery but to our information centre, to the Indian shopkeepers and to the Indians who are living there—may I know what action the Government is proposing to protect the Indians who are working there in the Chancery or as merchants or as traders and if the Government is not in a position to protect them, may I submit that the Government should advise them to leave Indonesia?

Shri Kapur Singh: Special care must be taken of the shopkeepers.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that, for the protection of the members of our Mission, we have to depend, on a reciprocal basis, on the arrangements that are made by the Government there. They have not yet said that that Government is not responsible and, therefore, we should continue to hold that Government responsible. There cannot be any other way of protecting them except through the Government and I have not given up the hope that the Government of Indonesia will discharge their international obligations in this respect.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Indonesia is obsessed with hatred towards our country and this is amply demonstrated by the vandalism they have indulged in in damaging our Chancery and also disgracing our national leaders. In view of that, may I know whether the Government will take every possible step and impress on the Indonesian Government that this Government will be compelled to take retaliatory measures if they do not behave properly?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would be disinclined to use the word 'retaliatory' unless we know what is the content of that expression.

श्री शिव नारायण (बासी) : सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि उन्हों ने हमारे फ्लैग को भी नहीं छोड़ा है, उस का क्या जवाब गवर्नमेंट के पास है ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार से जो बार बार हमारे दूतावास का अपमान किया जाता है उस को रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार

उन देशों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाने के लिये कोई विशेष कदम उठा रहे है या वहां अपने दूतावास को बन्द करना चाहती है। क्या चीन के इशारे पर यह सारा झगड़ा चल रहा है।

Shri Swaran Singh: To the question whether there is any Chinese hand or not in this, I have already answered. With regard to closure, there is nothing new that the hon. Member has realised.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या दूतावास बन्द करने का कोई सवाल है।

Shri Swaran Singh: That also I have already answered.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि जकार्ता में जकार्ता रेडियो से हमारे विरुद्ध आज विषवमन किया जा रहा है और वहां के नेताओं के भाषण आज दूसरे देशों से पाकिस्तान को सहायता देने की अपील करते हैं और हमारे विरुद्ध प्रचार करते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या हम यह सोच रहे है कि हम उनके साथ अपने दौत्य सम्बन्ध समाप्त कर दें।

Shri Swaran Singh: The same question is being repeated.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार खुद इस बात को जानती है विरोध पत्र भेजने की और हाथ जोड़ने की पालिसी फेल हो चुकी है। यह जानते हुए क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय झंडे का जो अपमान हुआ, हमारे नेताओं की जो मूर्तियां नष्ट की गईं, उस अपमान का निराकरण करने के लिये यह सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already given a reply to that question.

15.37 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: DEFENCE OPERATIONS

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to apprise the House of developments since I made a statement two days ago, about our measures to deal with the Pakistani aggression on our territory.

In the Jammu-Sialkot sector, a heavy battle has been fought with the Pakistani troops who brought in concentrated armour to resist our advancing forces. We have,nevertheless, made a substantial advance and held our position after inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. As many as 28 Pakistani tanks were destroyed by our troops in this ground battle and we have taken a large number of prisoners. Inevitably, we have also suffered substantial loss of armour in the battle though much less than Pakistan.

In the Dera Baba Nanak area, notwithstanding the blowing up of the bridge by the Pakistanis, our patrols have advanced to the other side of the river. Heavy shelling is now being done from both the sides.

In the Wagha sector, Pakistan has made very heavy counter-attacks which continued throughout last night. All these attacks have been repulsed.

In the Kharla axis our progress is satisfactory.

In the Kasur sector, the Pakistanis have put up very heavy counter-attacks with tanks and we have had to withdraw from our forward position. In this fighting our ground troops destroyed as many as 23 tanks in one day, that is, on the 9th instant. Pakistan has heavily shelled our troops at our border near Ferozepur but we are holding our position. Some shells have fallen on Ferozepur town.

In the Sulemanki sector, all Pakistani attacks have been repulsed and

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

after one battle alone, 70 Pakistani dead have been counted by us.

In the Jammu and Kashmir area, there is ittle to report except that intermittent firing goes on. In the Jaurian area, the position is unchanged. Our troops moving from the Poonch side have continued their advance north-eastwards and have again captured a couple of posts.

Enemy action in attacking Jamnagar airport and bombarding Port Dwaraka rendered preventive action necessary in that area. In the Barmer-Pakistan sector, further patrol activity is going on to gauge Pakistan's moves.

The Air Force has concentrated on giving support to our ground troops and is also causing maximum damage to those airfields in West Pakistan from which attacks have been mounted on our territory. In air attacks, our Air Force in the last two days set fire to a train carrying to the front 23 Patton tanks, causing considerable damage, and destroyed another ten tanks in other sectors. All the strikes by the Air Force, coupled with the Army's own record of knocking out Pakistani tanks have amounted to a heavy toll of the enemy's armour strength.

In the air-raids on Sargodha and other airfields, our aircraft have mounted repeated sorties which have caused damage to enemy aircraft on the ground, to his installations and runways. There have been no particular air battles. We, however, lost one Hunter aircraft by ground fire and one Mystere which was damaged and had to forceland in our territory. Pakistan has been mounting attacks on our airfields, particularly Halwara, Adampur and Pathankot. These have not been able to do any great damage. One Pakistani F-86 aircraft was shot down over Jammu by our ground fire and similarly one Pakistani B-57 bomber has been shot down over Amritsar.

The enlargement of the conflict has not been of our seeking. Militarily, we had to take effective steps to stop Pakistani aggression in Chhamb which was launched with heavy armour and air support at the far end of our long line of communication. We had to draw out the Pakistani forces elsewhere to release the pressure in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector. Also there were concentrations of troops on the Sialkot and Lahore fronts, which could have taken in the rear our troops engaged in Chhamb. We, therefore, meant to engage the Pakistani forces from wherever they were threatening a thrust on us. The heavy battles that have since been fought in the Sialkot and Lahore sectors corroborates the need for this. In engagements of this kind of heavy fighting, some ups and downs are to be expected. It will be clear that on the whole our objectives have been well achieved. We have engaged the menacing Pakistani forces in many sectors and have, by and large, held the positions despite the heavy counter-attacks mounted by Pakistan. Heavy fighting is continuing and our jawans and Air Force are giving a good account of themselves.

As I indicated earlier, our overall purpose is a limited one, to prevent the mounting of attacks by the Pakistani military machine on our territory, and we hope that Pakistan will realise that we will not tolerate interference with the territorial integrity of India, of which Kashmir is a part. We do not wish to extend the areas of conflict. It is Pakistan which has again started firing along the East Pakistan-India border. What its designs are, we do not know, but we will remain prepared to meet a threat if one develops there. Pakistan has been resorting to bombing of civilian areas like Jammu, Ranbirsingpura, Jaurian, Amritsar, Ferozepur etc. where considerable damage to civilian life and property has been caused. Nothwithstanding the malicious Pakistani propaganda, particularly abroad, that we have bombed civilian areas in Rawalpindi and Karachi, we have refrained

from any such action. Our air strikes in the Rawalpindi area have been limited to the Chaklala airfield from which sorties have been mounted for aggression on us, and elsewhere also we have been attacking their air bases only. It is Pakistan which has resorted to unfair means as is evidenced by Indian Air Force markings observed on a Pakistani F-86 plane by our pilots. We hope that Pakistan will even at this late stage give up the false pretences which it has been making ever since the induction of Pakistani armed personnel in disguise into our State of Jammu and Kashmir.

15.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* DEVELOPMENT OF FAMINE AREAS—*contd.*

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Speaker, after dealing with very grave matters, I have been called upon to reply to the discussion on the Resolution moved before this House.

At the outset, I would like to tell the Mover of the Resolution that I fully appreciate and am in full sympathy with the objectives with which this Resolution has been moved.

15.44½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We will have to take effective action to deal with what we call scarcity areas which develop due to chronic drought conditions so that the people living in these areas may be spared famine, pestilence and hunger.

As was pointed out by the Mover of the Resolution and various other members, we had been afflicted with famine over a long period; particularly during the British period we had a large number of famines which took a great toll of human lives. It is after the attainment of freedom that, apart from taking measures for the relief of the famine-stricken areas, we have been taking measures to bring about developments in these areas, developments with regard to irrigation projects, with regard to communications, with regard to industrialisation, so that there might be permanent relief to these people. I do agree that the action taken has not been adequate, taking into account the intensity of the drought conditions existing in these areas, and also taking into account the area involved, but I can say with some confidence that during the last three plan periods we have built some major irrigation projects, some medium irrigation projects and also minor irrigation projects in these areas which have given permanent relief to them.

I myself remember that during my student days I did famine relief work in my district where every alternate year used to be a famine year, and thousands of people used to die, but after independence we have given new irrigation projects to those areas, and now they form part of one of the prosperous areas in Madras State.

Therefore, while formerly people used to consider these floods, droughts and pestilence as forces of nature or God-sent forces, we are today combating them with science and technology by building new irrigation projects and other development projects in these areas. If only hon. Members go through the programmes which we have taken up during the three plan periods, they will see that considerable effort has been put into these areas for the purpose of bringing about a certain amount of economic development.

It is not only building irrigation projects, so that assured water supply is made available—this is important enough—but we have also to realise that new techniques of soil and water management have been evolved in various parts of the world, that even scanty rainfall can be utilised to

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

the maximum to grow one crop at least, or to have a cattle development programme on the basis of fodder grown there.

Recently I was in Australia where in many areas the average rainfall is only 7 to 8 inches per year, but still they have developed an economy even on the basis of this scanty rainfall. Of course, the population there is very sparce, still they have demonstrated how by utilising even scanty rainfall, economic development can take place, either based on sheep rearing or cattle development or even raising a crop there.

Hon. Members belonging to the Communist Party will not misunderstand me if I quote the instance of Israel, where desert areas have been converted into almost fertile areas, and new knowledge of soil and water management has been utilised to the maximum extent possible.

Therefore, while I do agree that various irrigation projects will have to be taken up, we have also to learn this new soil and water management, so that even with the available rainfall and available moisture in a particular area, it is possible for us to have agricultural development.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Would the hon. Minister tell the House why the desert development board idea has not been implemented for the whole area? It was for this very purpose.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall mention about the desert development board also because that has been quoted for the purpose of constituting a famine development authority. The point I am giving is that we are not helpless at the present juncture that we have to be subject to these forces of nature and we have to suffer the consequences. Fortunately, we have the knowledge now; we have the techniques now to combat the forces of nature and conquer them and bring about new developments. That naturally requires some effort, investment in those areas and also persons who have the knowledge and technical know-how who are in a position to deliver the goods. That is why we have set up a cell for the purpose of studying the soil water management not only with reference to areas where water is available in abundance but even in scarce areas and very good work has already been done in one of the agricultural universities. We are aware that where water is available other corresponding developments had to take place by taking there, if possible, industries which could be set up there. That should also be our endeavour. In the Second and the Third Plans, some emphasis had been laid on this. How do we deal with this problem? The idea put forward in the resolution is that a famine area development authority should be constituted for this purpose. Is this the solution? If the constitution of such an authority would solve the problem I would straightaway accept the resolution and constitute an authority. It is not so simple as that because these areas are spared throughout the country in various States. It is not just like the desert area concentrated in one region where a coordinated effort could be made by one authority. The scarcity areas are spread throughout the country and the conditions differ from State to State, from area to area. Therefore, I respectfully submit that a famine area development authority for the whole country for dealing with this is impractical, if I may submit with all humility.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): It may have branches.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But the mere constitution of an authority is not going to solve this problem. Each State Government will have to under-

take these development projects. For the purpose of helping the State Governments to tackle this problem we have evolved what we call special area development programmes and in the Fourth Plan an allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been indicated. The point is whether this Rs. 60 crores is sufficient or more should be allotted for the purpose of tackling special problems in addition to what would be available in the general programme of development of agriculture, cattle development, etc. Therefore, Government are quite conscious of this. We shall try to intensify our efforts in these areas and we have also to induce the State Governments to take action in these various areas and I do not think the mere constitution of an authority will solve the problem. Then, as pointed out in one of the amendments, it will have to have representatives of each State Government. Some suggestion was made that we may have branches. Then we do not know where it will end, with all these branches of the central authority and ultimately we will have to function only through the State Governments. So, the Government fully appreciates the points of view put forward; we have to concentrate our effort on the development of these areas so that the spectre of famine will be completely, once and for all, removed from these areas. We shall try our best to see in the context of planned development, to make some intensified and concentrated effort over these famine-stricken and drought-stricken areas.

An hon. Member: Also flood-stricken areas.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. I am happy that the Irrigation Minister is here. He has also got his own ideas with regard to the development of irrigation projects, particularly the medium and minor irrigation projects in these areas, and with the co-operation of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power we shall see not only to the development of irrigation projects but also power which may be necessary for the purpose of giving new life to these areas. Therefore, my humble submission to the Mover of the resolution would be, having brought to the notice of the Government the various aspects of the problem, particularly the importance of the problem and the necessity to take early action to combat the drought in these various areas, I would request him to withdraw the resolution. On behalf of the Government, I can give the House and the hon. Member the assurance that we will look into the various problems involved in it and see that not only sufficient provisions are made in the fourth Plan but that the State Governments are induced to take action in the right direction for the purpose of tackling this problem. It is only with the co-operation and the co-ordinated activities of the State Governments that this problem can be solved.

Therefore, I respectfully submit that the constitution of an authority like this may not be the solution. I am prepared to consider this aspect also: whether an authority or some such board or an advisory body will be necessary for this purpose. I am prepared to examine that aspect. On this assurance, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution.

As far as the amendment is concerned, for the purpose of identifying these areas, we already have sufficient data with regard to the rainfall and the conditions existing in the various parts of the country. So that is not a very difficult matter. We can identify these areas, and they have already been identified to a great extent. The survey which is suggested is not necessary. Therefore, I respectfully submit to the mover of the amendment that he need not press the amendment. I request the Mover of the resolution to withdraw it on the basis of the assurance which the Government have already given.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister promised to make a statement in respect of the position of the Government—how soon they propose to start a desert development authority or board. I hope he will say a word on it on this occasion.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Two or three State Governments are involved in it. We are in cosultation with the State Governments, because they have to agree to this, and once they give the concurrence, we shall constitute the authority. I am hoping that before the end of this year, an authority will be constituted. But we are already taking some pilot action so that during the Fourth Five Year Plan it will be possible for us to take action in the various regions for the purpose of tackling this problem.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Thank you.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Will the hon. Minister be pleased to circulate the proceedings of the House on this subject, the views of the hon. Members of this House on this subject, to those authorities whom he wants to consult?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes; we will certainly do it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What about bringing on a par the rates of electricity for agriculture in every State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is an entirely different question. A committee was appointed for this purpose under the chairmanship of the Industries Minister of Madras. It has made some recommendations and we have taken it up with the State Governments. I hope some action will be possible. It may not be possible to make the rates uniform but we want to put a miximum ceiling beyond which it should not go in any State.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am grateful to the hon. Minister and also to hon. Members who have participated in this debate for having given unanimous support to this resolution. I have been very carefully listening to Shri Subramaniam's speech and all the reasons put forward here go to show the immediate necessity for constituting this development authority for the famine areas. But in these three Plans, while I do not say that the Government were trying to tinker with this problem in a haphazard manner, they were tackling this problem in a piecemeal manner. I would only say that if there is a suitable authority to review the whole situation in the various parts of the country which are affected by famine, it will be doing a great service to famine eradication and also increased agricultural production. In those famine-affected areas where there are irrigation projects and tapping of ground water resources are being undertaken, they may be accelerated. I am sure the Tungabhadra high-level scheme with its two phases will go a long way to eradicate famine in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Their execution may be expedited. I request the Minister to bestow his attention on these problems and if he is convinced that an administrative authority will be more beneficial, he may set up such an authority. I am confident that one day or other he will come to this conclusion that there is need for consituting such an authority.

Since the Minister has expressed his sympathy and appreciation of this problem, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendments? Are they being withdrawn?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Yes, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I also withdraw my amendment.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Monday, September 13, 1965/Bhadra 22, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1247 (Ai) LSD—2-10-65—976.